





## EC Ambassadors to Protest to Iran Over Campaign Against Red Cross

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — European Community ambassadors in Tehran have requested a meeting soon with the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, to protest an escalating campaign by Iran to discredit the International Committee of the Red Cross. Western diplomats said Friday.

The move is the first direct response to a Nov. 23 appeal to diplomats representing 67 governments made in Geneva by Alexander Hay, the Red Cross president. At the time, Mr. Hay accused Iran of launching a "campaign of slander of unprecedented violence" against the Red Cross that threatened to undermine the Geneva conventions that protect prisoners of war and civilians in wartime.

The diplomats said the European Community initiative, which they described as "most unusual," was agreed upon at the recent European summit in Dublin. They said the 10 governments would probably be represented by France, Ireland and Italy.

Red Cross activities in Iran have

been suspended since officials of the organization witnessed and reported on a riot Oct. 10 at a POW camp at Gorgan in northern Iran in which they said six Iraqi prisoners were killed by Iranian guards.

Following the incident, the Iranian government accused the Red Cross of spying. There have been reports that Red Cross delegates in Tehran have received death threats.

Veteran diplomats in Geneva said they could not recall a similar situation where the international relief organization had come under such pressure from a government.

Diplomats speculate that the Iranian campaign is intended to force the Red Cross to voluntarily withdraw from Iran, where it still maintains three delegates despite the suspension of activities, and also to divert attention from attempts to indoctrinate Iraqi prisoners of war. The practice has been condemned by the Red Cross.

After Red Cross headquarters in Geneva confirmed reports of an Iranian incident on Oct. 25, the Iranian government accused the agency of spying by collecting lists of Iraqi prisoners who were opposed to the regime in Baghdad

and transmitting them to the Iraqi authorities.

Red Cross officials denied the charge and said it is standard policy of the organization to register POWs and transmit their names back to their government unless a prisoner requests otherwise.

The Red Cross normally works in secrecy, but after the public protests about treatment of prisoners in the Iran-Iraq war, officials say they are running out of options and that the agency's best hope now lies in diplomatic pressure on Iran by other signatories to the Geneva conventions.

The Red Cross difficulties with Iran come as the organization has encountered increasing problems in assisting soldiers and civilians captured by both Iran and Iraq in their four-year-old war.

One official commented the situation to World War II when the Red Cross was forbidden access to Russian POWs and Jewish inmates of concentration camps in Nazi Germany.

"If we fail here in this way," the official said, "when the next war comes people will say 'The Red Cross? Why? We don't need it.'"



Iraqi prisoners of war, allegedly subjected to indoctrination, hold pictures of Iranian leaders at a prison in Iran.

## Poland Set To Release 2 Leaders Of Solidarity

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Bogdan Lis and Piotr Mierzejewski, two leaders of the Solidarity underground, will be freed under the terms of last summer's amnesty. Polish television announced Friday.

Mr. Lis, a former shipyard mechanic and former Communist Party member, and Mr. Mierzejewski have been held since their arrest in June while authorities weighed a case of high treason against them.

The charge, which carries the death penalty, was exempted under the amnesty in June when 652 political prisoners were freed.

In recent weeks, as the amnesty wound toward its year-end deadline, Polish officials reacted to questions about Mr. Lis, the former second-ranking member of Solidarity, from diplomats and Western visitors with silence or scorn.

One government official told a Western visitor last week that demands for the freedom of the underground leaders as a condition for improving relations with Poland would not be met.

The television reported Friday night that the inquiry into the cases of Mr. Lis and Mr. Mierzejewski had determined that there was not enough evidence on which to base indictments of high treason.

The report said charges of conspiring to overthrow the government were justified but that these were covered by the amnesty. The report did not say when the two men would be released, but indicated that it would be soon.

Before the kidnapping and killing in October of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, a Roman Catholic priest who supported Solidarity, the detention of Mr. Lis and Mr. Mierzejewski was often raised as a major obstacle to restoring earlier levels of trade and financial credits between Poland and the West.

In light of the controversy caused by the killing of the priest by three secret police officers who have confessed to the act, the reported imminent release of two Solidarity underground activists was shaped in part as a conciliatory gesture to the West.

"After all," said one political dissident, "it surely did not take the authorities six months to figure out that there was no basis for a treason charge. It's just that now they need to show their good will."

## U.S. Executive Held in India

(Continued from Page 1)

ever under arrest. "We are not clear it was an arrest — it may have been protective custody," an American diplomat said. "But the central government gave us assurances there would not be any problem with Mr. Anderson."

"He did not consider himself under arrest," the embassy spokesman said. "He was very thankful for the cooperation of the Indian government. He's in no rush to leave. He might meet with Indian officials here."

According to the Press Trust of India news agency, Mr. Anderson said he was worried about the long-term effects on those who inhaled the gas. As for his arrest, the agency reported that Mr. Anderson said: "The thing is, we have work to do. But, from their point of view, we have to be kept out. My immediate concern is to get the people affected immediate disaster relief."

There was speculation that Mr. Anderson's brief detention in Bhopal was related to the sharply contested national election scheduled for later this month in the aftermath of the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in October. In any case, it appeared on Friday that the national government in New Delhi had prevailed over state officials.

"The central government calls the shots on foreign affairs," an embassy spokesman said.

There are fears among many Americans in India that the accident would fuel anti-Americanism at a time when many Indians harbor suspicions that American agents were behind the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi, or at least the Sikh insurrection in Punjab that preceded it.

The exact number of dead remains uncertain. Unofficial estimates now vary from 1,900 to 2,100. Many thousands more suffered illness and injury. The company said that the deaths were caused by inhalation of methyl isocyanate, an ingredient in the manufacture of Sevin, a widely used insecticide.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Militia, Army Trade Fire in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — Militiamen traded grenade and machine-gun fire with Lebanese Army soldiers on Friday, wounding four people and forcing the closure of two major road crossings between Beirut's Christian and Muslim sections.

The clash was the first major one since militiamen were ordered off the streets Nov. 26 and the Lebanese Army reinforced its patrols and positions along the Green Line, which divides the city's Muslim western and Christian eastern sectors.

One soldier who was manning a checkpoint on the eastern edge of the demarcation line sustained shrapnel wounds, and three motorists at the crossings were hit by bullets, according to the reports.

### Peres Sees French Role in Mideast

PARIS (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel said Friday that France's historic links with both Syria and Lebanon could play an important role in helping to find a solution to the problem in southern Lebanon, which has been occupied by Israel for two years.

Mr. Peres, who has had talks with President François Mitterrand this week, said that while there could not be a formal agreement between Israel and Syria, there could be an informal arrangement whereby Syria refrained from moving into areas evacuated by Israel. He said that Israel was not demanding a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon as a precondition for an Israeli pullout.

"I think that French diplomacy can play a large role in resolving the Lebanese problem in a pragmatic, informal, but immediate way," Mr. Peres said, referring to Mr. Mitterrand's recent visit to Damascus.

### Dumas Named to Replace Cheysson

PARIS (AP) — Roland Dumas, a lawyer long close to President François Mitterrand, replaced Claude Cheysson as the minister of external relations on Friday in a minor reshuffle of the cabinet of Prime Minister Laurent Fabius.

The only other real innovation was the announcement that Gilbert Trigano, founder and managing director of the Club Méditerranée resort chain, was named as a delegate to the prime minister's office in charge of "new training" for unemployed youth.

Mr. Cheysson is to join the European Executive Commission in Brussels, where he is expected to be in charge of relations with developing nations. Mr. Dumas was brought into the government in June as a deputy foreign minister in charge of European affairs and as a government spokesman.

The latter role is to be taken by Georgina Dufour, who retains the Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity. Catherine Lalumière, formerly secretary of state for consumer affairs, will replace Mr. Dumas in charge of European affairs, but still with the rank of secretary of state. Consumer affairs will be taken over by Henri Emmanuelli, secretary of state for the budget. Jack Lang, who held the intermediate rank of delegate minister for culture, was promoted to full minister.

### New Caledonia Leader Calls For Peace

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (Reuters) — A leader of the anti-independence government in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia called on the people Friday to avoid civil war following the ambush of Kanak militants on Wednesday. The number of dead guerrillas was raised to 10 when one of the militants died of his wounds.

"I told the French president we want to stay with France," said Dick Ukeive, president of the territorial government, to appear at a Nouméa rally of about 7,000 mainly white settlers. Mr. Ukeive, who just returned from Paris, said the ambush and murder by settlers of 10 independence-seeking Kanaks, indigenous Melanesians, confirmed his worries.

"The only wish we can now express is that such a tragedy will push the French government to put law and order back into the territory," he said. "I also hope that these deaths will be the last our multi-racial community has to suffer, otherwise all will turn to civil war."

### British Coal Miners Lose Assets Fight

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's striking coal miners faced a crisis Friday when their union lost a battle to regain control of its money. A High Court judge upheld a ruling made a week ago under which control of £8.9 million (\$10.7 million) belonging to the National Union of Mineworkers was placed under the control of an official receiver.

The union had refused earlier to pay a £200,000 contempt fine and the leaders were removed as trustees of union funds. The fine came after the union ignored a court order to poll union members on whether to strike.

### Woman Dies in Raid by Tamil Rebels

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Separatist Tamil guerrillas attacked two fishing hamlets and Sri Lankan troops arrested 36 suspected rebels in the northern part of the country, a government spokesman said Friday. A woman was killed and a man seriously injured in a guerrilla raid Thursday night on Sinhalese fishing camps in the northeastern Mullaitivu district, the government spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the cabinet held a special session to discuss the violence that has resulted in the deaths of 300 people in the past week. The authorities have imposed night curfews in Colombo and four other towns and ordered security forces to shoot troublemakers on sight.

### Duarte Offers Christmas Cease-Fire

MIAMI (NYT) — President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador said he is prepared to suspend military operations at Christmas if guerrilla forces agree.

Mr. Duarte, who met here with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, said Thursday that he sent a letter Tuesday to Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas of San Salvador committing the government to a Christmas truce if the guerrilla opposition also stops fighting. He said he had received no response from the guerrillas.

U.S. officials said Mr. Duarte and Mr. Shultz discussed the status of the peace talks in the country, developments in the effort by four Latin nations to find a peace formula for Central America and the economic situation in El Salvador.

### Marcos Wants to Alter Vote Schedule

MANILA (NYT) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos has instructed the deputy prime minister, José A. Roño, to press for changes in the schedule of forthcoming elections, including one that would name Mr. Marcos's successor.

Mr. Roño, concurrently floor leader of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, said at a news conference Friday that Mr. Marcos wanted to synchronize elections for local officials, national executives and members of parliament, now scheduled in 1986, 1987 and 1990. He said that one of the major proposals was to elect a president simultaneously with local government officials in January 1986.

A vice president would also be elected for the first time since the declaration of martial law in 1972. He would become the successor in case the presidency was vacated by death or disability.

### For the Record

The U.S. Embassy in Bolivia said Friday that the Mafia had hired an assassin to kill Ambassador Edwin Corr, an influential figure in the war against drug trafficking, and prominent government figures. It identified the man as José Luis Moninero.

Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida announced Thursday that he would challenge Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia for the leadership of the Senate Democrats Wednesday when the party organizes itself for the new session of Congress that begins next month.

The artificial heart recipient, William J. Schroeder, was moved out of the cardiac care unit and into a private room Friday after spending the morning in scanner tests that allowed doctors to watch the heart at work, a hospital spokesman said.

Most flights in and out of Rome and Milan airports were canceled Thursday because of a 12-hour strike of civil aviation employees pressing for implementation of new work contracts. Union leaders warned that further strikes would be staged over the Christmas holidays if necessary, unless their demands are met.

The world chess champion, Anatoli Karpov, and his challenger, Gary Kasparov, agreed Friday to draw the 31st game of their title series. It was their 26th draw, breaking the record for a world match. Mr. Karpov leads 5-0 and needs just one more victory to retain the crown.

A bomb exploded in a Santiago subway station Friday, injuring at least five persons, after attackers over night opened fire with automatic weapons and threw hand grenades at a police post in the capital killing a policeman and wounding another and a passerby.

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## Hijackers in Iran Name Americans

(Continued from Page 1)

been notified that he probably had been killed.

Although the hijackers said they had killed four passengers, reports by witnesses, Tehran radio and officials at the airport have put the number slain since the plane landed at five.

Diplomats said that Mr. Stanford, the second American victim, was one of three officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development whom the State Department said were on the flight. The man named as Freud was killed on Tuesday, soon after the plane landed in Tehran, the hijackers' statement said. Mr. Hegna also is an AID official.

The hijackers also listed three Kuwaiti officials whom they said would be among their next victims if their demands were not met. They named them as Ibrahim al-Mohanna, described as an adviser, Khalifa Hussein al-Muslim, ambassador plenipotentiary, and Mahmoud Abdulrahim al-Anzi, whom they said was head of the

inspection department and a former Kuwaiti prosecutor.

The Kuwait Airways Airbus A-300 was hijacked Tuesday with 161 people aboard after taking off from Dubai in the United Arab Emirates. The flight had originated in Kuwait and was destined for Karachi, Pakistan. Little is known about the hijackers, other than that they speak Arabic. The number of hostages reported still on the plane ranged from 58 to 82.

According to IRNA, the Iranian authorities told the hijackers that they had forwarded the hijackers' message to the Kuwaiti government. In it, the hijackers explained the events that occurred during the hijacking and reiterated their demands. The demands were not specified, but they are thought to include the release of 14 persons jailed in Kuwait for taking part in bombings there nearly 12 months ago.

Iran's senior diplomat in Kuwait said the hijackers were demanding the release of a group of men jailed for bombing the U.S. and French embassies last year. Mohammed Reza Bagiri, the Iranian chargé d'affaires, said he thought that this was the hijackers'

only demand. His remarks were the first confirmation of press reports that the prisoners in Kuwait were at the center of the hijacking. Mr. Bagiri said there were five hijackers, all Arabs, but he did not know from which country or countries. So far, they have not said they belonged to any particular group, he added.

The hijackers said in their statement: "We do not have any enmity toward anyone and we do not intend to deny the freedom of anyone or to frighten anyone."

Referring to their "innocent brothers" held in Kuwait, they said they had been tortured by "the joint butchering machines" of Kuwait, the United States and France into admitting things that were not true.

The hijackers said they were determined to die if necessary to free them, according to the statement carried by IRNA.

"We will not make the slightest retreat from our position," it said.

The hijackers' statement ended: "Our hope is that the fate of our enmeshed Mujahidin brothers in Kuwait and all over the world would meet God's approbation."

## Dawn Is the Time to Gather the Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

8,000 in rows of black plastic tents, 2,000 in green plastic tents and 13,000 in straw teepees called tukels.

As one nears the camp, the apparent order disintegrates. Korem smells of human excrement, wood smoke, baking bread and dirty rags. There is one water tap for every 2,800 people, one doctor for every 9,000 people. Lines for water, food and medical care are hundreds of people long. Peasants shivering in rags begin queuing up shortly after dawn. And on the edges of the camp, there are an estimated 15,000 who are waiting for shelter at Korem.

With all the waiting, what is most striking is the passivity of the adults. They do not cluster around the open-air kitchens where women smear wheat flour on circular pans to make *kitra*, a flat, unleavened bread. Doctors here say camp resi-

dents do not attempt to break into food stores. When trucks carrying food break down on the bumpy mountain road near Korem, doctors say a man with a stick can guard them from the hundreds of malnourished peasants who wander by.

Only the children who are healthy enough to run about the camp seem impatient. Some eat clods of dirt rather than wait in line for food. Others crowd around and pester the doctors, nurses, government workers and journalists who move around the camp.

To keep the children and a few angry elderly people at bay, the camp employs young men armed with long, thin sticks. The stick bearers, who are paid extra food rations for their services, occasionally strike the shoulders and legs of the children who don't keep their distance from doctors and the *franjis*, as foreigners are called.

Like many of the new arrivals at Korem this week, a young woman who said her name was Sakarto, arrived after walking all night from Tigre province in the north.

She came to the camp, with her 6-year-old son at her side and her 6-month-old son in her arms, to find her husband who had left Tigre two weeks earlier for Korem. After arriving here Tuesday at 9 A.M., she said she was told that her husband was gone, that he had been resettled by the government in a town called Asosa, in southwestern Ethiopia near the Sudanese border.

As the government here explains it, peasants who volunteer for resettlement are being trucked and flown from the drought-stricken highlands to more productive land. The government says 70,000 peasants have been resettled in the past two weeks.

On Tuesday afternoon, hours after hearing of the departure of her husband, Sakarto's baby died in the camp's hospital ward. And on Wednesday, Sakarto was among the mourners who came at dawn to sit on the ground near the green tent morgue to chant prayers and weep.

Dressed in gray rags with a gold cross hanging by a string of purple yarn around her neck, she said through a translator that she would not try to find her husband. Instead, she said she wanted to stay at Korem with her son who appears healthy. She said she wanted only to eat and to wait for a place in a tent.

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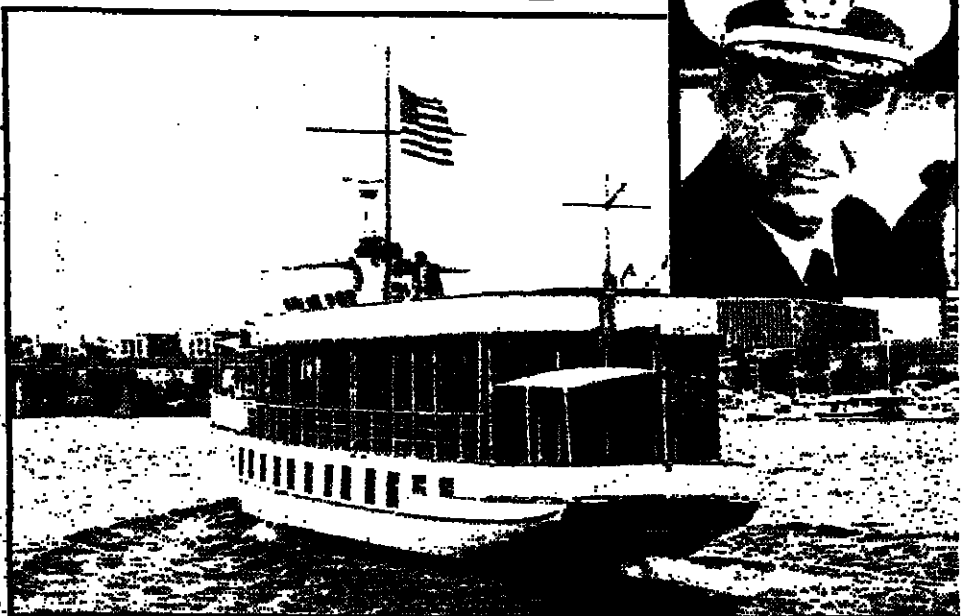
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## AMERICAN TOPICS



The Sequoia cruising on the Potomac and, inset, Captain Giles M. Kelly, the skipper.

## Presidential Yacht Gets a Safe Harbor

The Sequoia, the former yacht of presidents, is back at its dock in Washington, in safe harbor at last. The past few years have been hard on the 59-year-old vessel. In 1977, President Jimmy Carter called it a "fall and in a grand — some said grandstanding — austerity gesture, ordered it auctioned off.

Richard W. Arendsee, a San Diego millionaire, bought the Sequoia for \$1.1 million and leased it to the nonprofit Presidential Yacht Trust. After some turmoil, including an "admiralty attachment" for an unpaid \$1,300 diesel-fuel bill, the Yacht Trust has been reorganized. It is preserving the Sequoia as a national historic treasure and is making the yacht available for official government entertaining.

Although cabinet members and Pentagon officers have used the vessel, President Ronald Reagan hasn't. He prefers horseback riding. The Sequoia's skipper, Captain Giles M. Kelly, says he hopes the president will "discover how attractive the Sequoia might be for getting away from the Oval Office."

The White House has its doubts. One aide quipped, "Where would we put the horse?"

## Americana

The National Council of Teachers of English, meeting in Detroit last month, presented its 1984 Newspeak award to the State Department for deleting the word "killing" from its human rights reports in favor of "unlawful or arbitrary deprivation of life." The department says it adopted the term from United Nations usage.

The term Newspeak was coined by George Orwell in his novel "1984" for the technique of verbal obfuscation.

The teachers cited Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger for his explanation of the evacuation of U.S. Marines from Beirut to ships in the Mediterranean: "Nothing has changed. We are not leaving Lebanon. The marines are being redeployed two or three miles to the west."

## Short Takes

The village of Salley, South Carolina, population 584,

makes so much money from its annual Chitlin Strut that it has not needed to raise taxes in 20 years. Chitlins, more formally known as chitterlings (the word apparently comes from the Middle High German *kutzel*, meaning tripe) are deep-fried hog intestines. Although Southerners themselves are deeply divided over the merits of chitlins, this year's Strut drew 40,000 people from as far away as California.

Yes, the Republicans did lose ground in the Senate and failed to gain control of the House of Representatives in last month's elections. But William Hamilton, a Washington public opinion analyst, says Republicans won 54 percent of the vote in contested congressional elections, a distinct majority and only 5 percentage points under President Ronald Reagan's own margin.

The New York State University at Stony Brook, Long Island, the archetypal radical campus of the 1960s, elected a homecoming king and queen this year for the first time since those heady days.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

## Reagan Cuts Would End Many Programs

By Spencer Rich and Margaret Shapiro  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The \$34 billion in budget cuts to which President Ronald Reagan has provisionally agreed would mean dismantling more than two dozen programs, including such familiar ones as revenue-sharing, postal and dairy subsidies and legal services for the poor.

Other programs for the poor would also be scaled back, with the largest cut coming in Medicaid, the health program for needy, aged, blind and disabled people and low-income families with children. The administration has also targeted food stamps, low-income fuel aid, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and the Women, Infants and Children program, which provides food for poor mothers and their children. Rental subsidies for the poor would be frozen for two years and the Job Corps eliminated altogether.

Student loans would be frozen and provided only to families earning \$30,000 or less. Total student

aid to any person would be limited to \$4,000 from all sources. Free care in Veterans Administration hospitals would be limited to low-income persons.

There would be a 5-percent salary cut for all federal civilian employees.

Major policy changes are foreshadowed in the fine print of the budget proposal, which is being studied by the cabinet and in the offices of Republican members of Congress. Land acquisitions for public parks would end. Poor people would be required to work for welfare benefits. The budgets of many regulatory agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency, would be frozen.

And, spreading the pain to the Capitol, the budget authority for the legislative branch would be cut by 10 percent.

The largest single reduction in the proposed fiscal 1986 budget would be \$2.8 billion in Medicare, the health insurance program for aged and disabled people. Payments to hospitals would be held below inflation, doctors' fees would stay frozen another year and

patient premiums would rise by roughly 40 percent.

The proposed administration cuts were circulated in a 26-page document provided by the White House on Thursday to Republican members of Congress. It is designed to reduce the federal deficit, now estimated at \$206 billion, to about \$170 billion in fiscal 1986. The plan calls for domestic spending cuts of \$34 billion next year.

Six federal pension and benefit programs would be frozen at current budget-authority levels for a year, for total savings of about \$1.8 billion in fiscal 1986. The programs affected are railroad retirement and black-lung benefits, food stamps, child nutrition, Supplemental Security Income, veterans' compensation and pensions, civil service and related retirement payments. The food stamp cuts would not show up until the 1987 budget.

Community Development Block Grant loan guarantees would be abolished, saving \$164 million. In addition, the block grants would be cut 10 percent, by \$23 million. Urban Development Action Grants, which many cities have combined

with private investments to revitalize their downtowns, are slated for elimination, saving \$32 million next year.

The \$4.5-billion revenue-sharing program, which provides federal funds to every city and many small towns to help pay for such essential services as police and roads, would be abolished in 1987.

Medicaid would be cut \$1 billion next year, after that, spending for the program would be allowed to increase only at the rate of inflation. The welfare program would be reduced by \$188 million by requiring all states to enact "workfare" laws that would force recipients to earn the benefits.

The elimination of subsidized farm-ownership loans and new restrictions in other parts of the farm-credit program would reduce it by \$2.5 billion.

In the farm price-support program, the administration is proposing to reduce subsidies, abolish the dairy support program, limit so-called deficiency payments, the gap between the expected and actual sale price, to \$10,000 per farmer

## Budget Summary

In billions of dollars for fiscal years.

Deficit levels sought by the Administration:

1986 1987 1988

\$170 \$138 \$99

To reach these levels, the following cuts are needed:

42 85 110

Savings from cuts previously proposed:

34 60 75

Additional cuts needed to reach target:

8 25 35

Source: Office of Management and Budget

NYT

and put in place other loan limits.

The Export-Import Bank would be cut \$356 million through elimination of all direct loans and increased fees for guaranteed loans. In addition, a proposal to eliminate the Small Business Administration and sell its loan assets would cut \$1.6 billion from next year's budget.

## Percy's Loss in U.S. Senate Race Raises Questions Over Rules

By Claire Spiegel  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The defeat of Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, in the Nov. 6 election sent tremors through the political landscape.

It was not only a political Waterloo for an 18-year veteran of the U.S. Senate who chaired the Foreign Relations Committee, it was a triumph for an obscure California businessman.

Setting up a residence in Chicago, Michael R. Golan, 37, launched his own advertising campaign, spending more than \$1 million on mailings, billboards and commercials depicting Mr. Percy as a chameleon who changed colors to match the political landscape.

Mr. Percy, who lost to Representative Paul Simon, a Democrat, by a narrow margin, called Mr. Golan "my biggest problem in the campaign."

Political observers still are trying to figure out who Mr. Golan is and why he spent more than \$1 million on a campaign 2,000 miles

(about 3,230 kilometers) from his California home.

"I'd like to know where he got this money," said Mr. Percy's attorney, Dan Swilling, speaking of Mr. Golan.

The case also has rekindled controversy over federal election laws. How much Mr. Golan spent is not clear. Federal election reports that he has filed show expenditures of \$700,000. Mr. Golan's attorney, however, said that his client spent more than \$1 million, and one of Mr. Golan's top employees said the figure was \$1.6 million.

Also unclear is why Mr. Golan chose to intervene.

Mr. Percy's supporters contend that Mr. Golan, who is active in Jewish causes, was part of an organized, pro-Israeli campaign designed to retaliate against Mr. Percy for his stand on Israel and especially for his vote to sell airborne warning and control system planes to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Golan, who declined recent interview requests, was quoted earlier by an Illinois newspaper as saying, "That's a Percy-created

smoke screen, that I'm part of some Jewish-Israel conspiracy or Jewish-conservative conspiracy."

During the campaign, Mr. Golan, who was left by polio with a withered arm and an atrophied leg, paid for ads saying that he opposed Mr. Percy for a number of reasons, especially because he had voted against bills for education and hiring of the handicapped.

But Mr. Swilling said that Mr. Percy has been a stalwart supporter of the handicapped in both his voting record and his personal life.

Under federal election laws, individuals cannot give a candidate more than \$1,000. But there is no restriction on how much an individual operating independently of a candidate or campaign committee can spend to influence the outcome of an election.

Election officials said that Mr. Golan set a record for independent expenditures by an individual in a single race.

In April, Percy supporters filed a complaint with the commission charging that Mr. Golan was acting "at the direction of Mr. Morris

Amitay," former director of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, who was working with Mr. Percy's opponent in the primary race, Tom Coonan.

The complaint cited a letter in which "Amitay stated that Mr. Golan did not 'make a move without my O.K.'"

Mr. Amitay, a Washington lawyer active in the pro-Israel lobby, said that Mr. Golan was his client but would not comment on the allegations. He denied that he was Mr. Coonan's agent.

Mr. Percy accused the elections commission of foot-dragging on the complaint and in August he filed a lawsuit to force action.

Last week a federal judge castigated the commission for not acting sooner and disclosed that the commission had recently opened an investigation after finding "reason to believe" there were violations of campaign spending laws. He said the commission's "failure to take timely action" was "contrary to law."

Mr. Golan has not played an active role in southern California

politics, according to local legislators, but he has contributed to at least 25 representatives and senators in other states who have supported Israel.

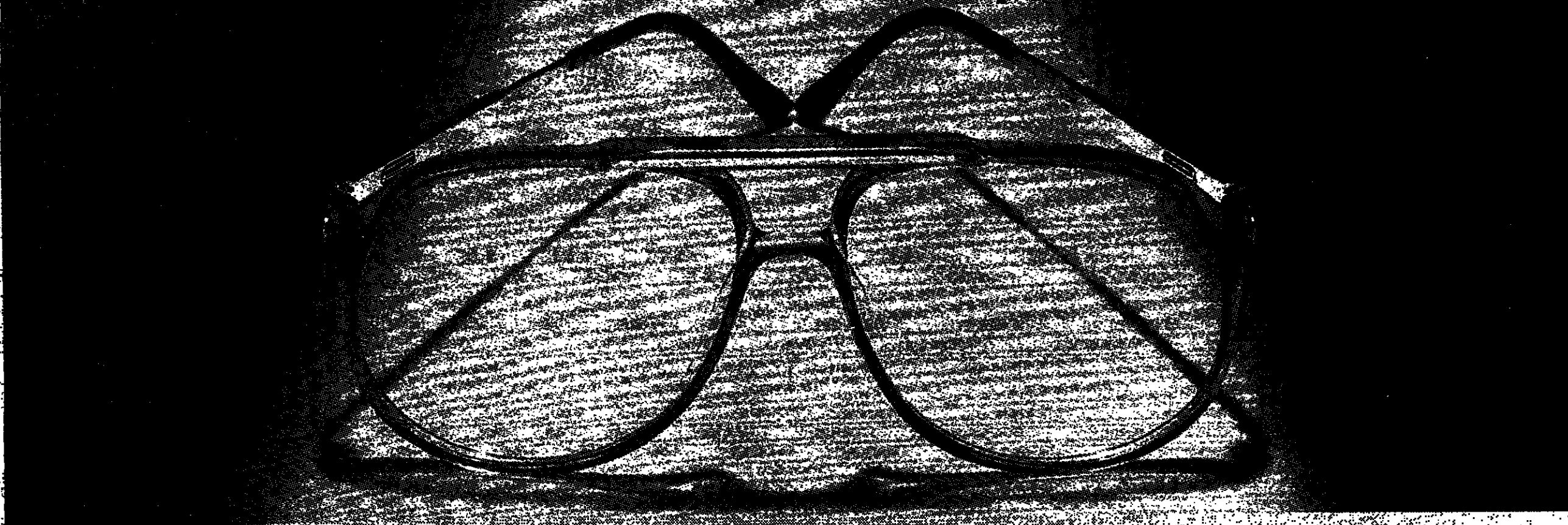
His principal business is Balboa Construction Co., his attorney said. According to acquaintances, Mr. Golan travels frequently to Israel, where he is reported to have contributed to Hebrew University affiliates and where he has business interests.

## Percy Calls Spending Unfair

Mr. Percy said "it would seem grossly unfair" that Mr. Golan could spend \$1 million to \$1.6 million for anti-Percy advertising, while contributors to political campaigns are limited to \$1,000 each. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

He said there was "something wrong" in the fact that Illinois voters did not learn until after the election that the Federal Election Commission decided Oct. 2 there was "reason to believe" that Mr. Golan's spending violated the law.

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## McNamara, Breaking Silence on War, Denies CBS Allegations of Deceit

By M.A. Farber  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Breaking a 16-year silence on the Vietnam war, Robert S. McNamara has testified in General William C. Westmoreland's libel suit against CBS that he did not believe the general had conspired to deceive him or President Lyndon B. Johnson about enemy troop strength and could not have succeeded if he had tried.

Mr. McNamara, who served as secretary of defense from January 1961 to February 1968, said Thursday in 30 minutes of direct testimony in Federal District Court in Manhattan that he had had policy differences with General Westmoreland during the war. But he said, he considered the general "a person of tremendous integrity" who "served his country well and whom I have the highest regard for."

In a much lengthier cross-examination, lawyers for CBS tried to show that Mr. McNamara himself had misled Congress and the public about the war and was now trying to justify his actions.

Mr. McNamara said the optimism about the war that he appeared to convey on Capitol Hill and at news conferences during the war reflected the thinking of senior military leaders and his own belief at the time that the "political track" toward negotiations with Hanoi was still open.

He testified that, unlike General Westmoreland, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and some White House aides, he had come to the belief as early as 1965 or 1966 that the war could "not be won militarily."

Mr. McNamara, who has been portrayed by General Westmoreland as having a voracious appetite for statistics, said he had "a constant skepticism of all figures."

"I lived with uncertainty," he recalled.

Mr. McNamara said that even if the general had sought to deceive his superiors about enemy strength, he could not have gotten around a "system of cross-checks" that, at Mr. McNamara's urging, provided for a CIA review of military data.

"And even if he had succeeded in deceiving the president and me it wouldn't have made any difference, because I did not believe the war could be won militarily," Mr. McNamara said.

Until he agreed to testify for General Westmoreland, Mr. McNamara had refused to discuss the war publicly. At his deposition last March, he said he did not believe that a participant in a decision-making process, as he described himself, "should be the judge of his own actions or the validity of those actions."

In his \$120-million suit against CBS, Mr. Westmoreland contends that he was defamed on a 1982 CBS Reports documentary, "The Unconquered Enemy: A Vietnam Deception." The network says the documentary was true.

The broadcast, produced by George Crile and narrated by Mike Wallace, both of whom are defendants in the suit, alleged a conspiracy at the "highest levels" of military intelligence to "suppress and alter critical intelligence on the enemy" in the year before the Tet offensive of January 1968.

In June 1981, Mr. McNamara testified, Mr. Wallace called him at the World Bank and asked him to talk to Mr. Crile, who had been working on the CBS documentary for months.

The witness said that Mr. Crile told him that CBS had "overwhelming evidence" that General Westmoreland "had conspired to deceive" the defense secretary and the president, "and that I would recognize the truth and force of it. He was certain I would wish to appear on the program in support of CBS's contention."

But Mr. McNamara, who declined to appear, said he told the producer that the evidence was simply "illustrative of the controversies that existed then and had existed previously," over a variety of intelligence matters ranging from bombing targets to the prospects of a military victory.

Mr. McNamara said the CBS producer kept repeating the phrase "faking the data." He added: "I kept repeating that I didn't believe the data had been faked. I didn't believe it had been suppressed. I didn't believe that General Westmoreland would try to conspire to deceive the president and me."



Robert McNamara, a former defense secretary, leaving court in New York. He was flanked, on his right, by General Westmoreland's attorney and by an unidentified reporter.

## Time's 'Weak Link' Is Star Witness

### Sharon Trial Jurors, Lawyer Stirred by Correspondent

By Herbert C. Denton  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A juror in Ariel Sharon's libel suit against Time Inc. confessed to the judge this week that she had been so stirred by the testimony of the Time correspondent, David Halevy, "a very patriotic person," she called him — that she did not believe she could be objective in reaching a verdict.

The judge excused her from serving Thursday and will select six of the remaining nine jurors to decide the case. Mr. Sharon, Israel's former defense minister, claims that Time defamed him in an article about the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut in 1982.

Even Mr. Sharon's lead attorney, Milton S. Gould, offered a compliment after Mr. Halevy finished seven days on the witness stand. Mr. Gould, an experienced trial lawyer, called the Time reporter the "best witness" he had seen in more than a decade.

Courtroom observers had considered Mr. Halevy to be the weakest link in Time's defense against Mr. Sharon's \$50-million suit. Mr. Halevy, Time's Jerusalem correspondent, was forced to acknowledge at one point that he had no source for a key detail in the February 1983 article at issue in the trial.

In an internal Time magazine memo introduced at the trial, it was

revealed that Mr. Halevy had held strong feelings that Mr. Sharon and other hard-liners in the government were ruining the dream of Israel. And when the correspondent was asked about his objectivity as a journalist, he answered that he had never understood what people meant when they asked that.

Mr. Halevy was clearly tense and nervous when he first began testifying. During the taking of depositions before the trial he explained that he could not recall the military schools he had attended because of this nervousness.

Mr. Gould had clearly awaited the opportunity to take on the reporter. When Mr. Halevy took the stand, the lawyer dropped his usual genial style to confront him.

But Mr. Halevy did not break. Rather, he did one of the things he says he enjoys doing most, being the storyteller. Jurors were attentive as he talked about surviving bombings in Beirut and as he described the smell of death as a Time correspondent in Lebanon after Israel's invasion in June 1982.

His account of the Sept. 15, 1982, funeral of the Lebanese president-elect, Bashir Gemayel, had the drama of a spy novel.

Painting a scene of bereaved Phalangists aimlessly firing their rifles in the air and talking of revenge

for their leader's assassination, Mr. Halevy recalled how he encountered among the throngs an Israeli intelligence agent he knew. As the funeral procession moved from a little church in the town square to the graveyard, Mr. Halevy remembered the agent as saying heavily, "All is lost."

When Time's lawyers had their turn at questioning Mr. Halevy, he and they tried to turn the tables on Mr. Sharon. Instead of taking a defensive posture about the accusations against him, Mr. Halevy, 43, presented himself as something of an expert witness on the Middle East because of his years of experience there as a journalist.

His acceptance as an expert seemed to have so taken hold during his days on the stand that Thursday morning, when Judge Abraham D. Sofaer raised a question, the judge seemed to accept when Mr. Halevy gently corrected him on a factual detail.

After Mr. Halevy left the stand Thursday, many questions remained unanswered. He frequently invoked New York's reporter shield law to protect the confidentiality of his sources, just as Mr. Sharon had used concerns about Israel's national security in refusing to answer many questions when he was on the stand.

## U.S. Agency Found Food Violations on Many Airlines

By Irvin Molotsky  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has notified all of the nation's passenger airlines that violations of regulations for handling food have been found on many airplanes. The agency urged the lines to improve their practices to avoid possible food poisoning.

The action resulted from an unannounced spot check of airlines last summer at the three major airports serving the New York City area: Kennedy International, La Guardia and Newark International. The agency said that 21 airlines had one or more planes on which there were violations of rules on food handling.

The violations ranged from coffee remnants in trash containers to refrigerators that did not keep food cold enough to halt the growth of bacteria, something the agency said had been noted on 10 planes. No food poisoning deaths or serious illnesses were reported, and about 80 percent of the planes passed inspection with no violations found.

Donald C. McLearn, of the FDA's public affairs department, said that inspectors in the agency's Brooklyn, New York, office had found that 142 aircraft in a sample of 166 craft had food on board. Of those, 28 planes belonging to the 21 airlines were sent the notices of adverse findings and were asked to take corrective action.

Several factors prompted the checks, according to U.S. officials. One was food poisoning last summer aboard British Airways flights that caused many illnesses and one death. Another was the suspicion of investigators in the agency's regional office in Brooklyn that they were finding a trend.

## Small Plane Crashes in Florida, Killing 13

The Associated Press

JACKSONVILLE, Florida — A commuter plane belonging to an airline that was shut down for two weeks last month for alleged safety violations crashed and burst into flames, killing all 13 persons aboard, authorities said. It was the airline's third crash in six months.

The bodies of the 11 passengers and two crew members aboard Provincetown-Boston Airlines Flight 1039 were left in the wreckage Thursday night pending the arrival of National Transportation Safety Board investigators.

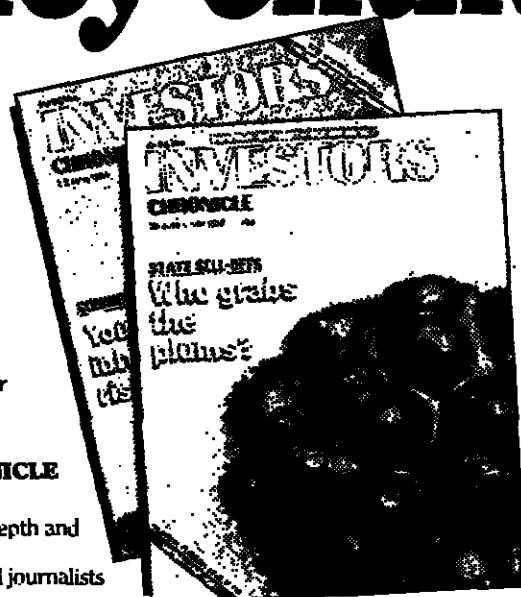
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Impasse in El Salvador

A wave of pessimism has swept over the peace talks begun by the government and the rebels in El Salvador. The first round produced a touch of euphoria, but in the second round the two sides presented positions seemingly so unbridgeable as to raise doubt whether the talks can go on. The government of President José Napoleón Duarte kept to its maximum formula of expecting the guerrillas simply to join its existing political framework, and the rebels demanded not just to share power but also to divide the country into zones of current control. It is suggested that those who do not believe in a political solution are in control in both camps. The would-be conciliators are being left to try to keep the peace process alive by treating the lesser issues of "humanizing" the war — through such moves as declaring a Christmas truce.

But do not be too quick to count the peace talks out. In the first round, both sides took an easy approach; in the second, a tough one. The switch and the all-or-nothing quality of each exchange indicates not so much the implausibility of negotiations as the inexperience of the negotiators. Peace has a public in El Salvador, among citizens of different political persuasions. The peace talks have a constituency among the politicians, who are under pressure to keep the process going. Foreign friends of

the two sides, and in particular the nearby Latin countries most interested in winding down the war, will surely keep pressing for the talks to continue.

As always, the appearance of impasse itself becomes a factor. Each side would like to project a readiness to stay the course in the battlefield in order to make the talks succeed or to moot them. But it is not only up to the principals; it is also up to the patrons. The record suggests that the impasse will soon produce voices in the United States calling upon the Duarte government to make the concessions necessary to get the talks moving.

The Reagan administration should be considering how to pre-empt this turn. The best way is to ensure the integrity of the elected government against challengers from its right. Specifically, it is essential to bolster President Duarte's efforts to subordinate the armed forces to his office, to keep reducing human rights abuses and to seal the right's political thunder by making the reforms work better. The leader of the extreme right, Roberto d'Aubuisson, was in Washington this past week insisting that the talks are dead and that he is the wave of his country's future. President Duarte believes otherwise, and the United States must help him prove so.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Pentagon Dissidents

In the heart of the Pentagon lurks a brave band of dissidents, isolated by adherence to a creed their organization spurns — free enterprise. The dissidents are highly placed, but do not be misled by their positions. Being on top in the Defense Department does not necessarily mean being in charge.

The most vigorous dissident is John Lehman, the secretary of the navy. He has told General Electric to share the technology for navy aircraft engines with Pratt & Whitney, its chief rival. His idea: Buying the engines from two sources will yield better price and quality. As Commodore Stuart Platt, the navy's first competition advocate, complained to the Senate on Wednesday: "Dealing with monopoly producers is not easy. They understand our options, at times better than we do."

Another believer in the market is Verne Orr, secretary of the air force. He has removed three-quarters of his order for aircraft engines from Pratt & Whitney, the sole source, and assigned it to General Electric. He plans to adjust the share each year so as to keep each contractor competing. William Taft, deputy secretary of defense, says he and his boss, Caspar Weinberger, are converts too. "The secretary of defense and I," he wrote us recently, "agree with you that increasing competition is the single most important thing to be done to hold down the cost of our defense programs."

But this Gang of Four has encountered opposition in the apple cart they would overturn. Richard DeLauer, the outgoing undersecretary of defense, says competition would increase prices, not reduce them. He criticized Mr. Lehman's desire for two sources of aircraft engines, saying it could increase costs "due to reductions in rate and quantity, and increases in overhead at the individual contractors." In that case, how can competition ever be good? Is Mr. DeLauer repudiating the essence of free enterprise? Of course not; he just wants to maintain the Pentagon as a comfortable swamp of socialism in a free-market economy.

Competition has so little place in the Defense Department's dealings with its contractors because both sides find its absence convenient. The contractors are freed from market forces and the Pentagon's managers have a free hand to change and gold-plate weapons at their whim. Neither has to care about high prices and low quality.

The ideas of the Lehman-Orr-Taft-Weinberger clique could revolutionize the Pentagon, forcing contractors to make cheaper weapons of higher quality. Perhaps they will find allies in Capitol Hill. If not, if Congress will not help the plucky dissidents, let it at least protect them from the usual treatment the Pentagon gives its whistle-blowers.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Soviet Noises, U.S. Noises

With the Soviet Union suddenly waxing positively enthusiastic about arms-control talks it is worth asking what President Konstantin Chernenko is up to. In the past few days he has said it was "time to roll up one's sleeves and get down to business," hinted that there could be an early summit with President Reagan, and insisted that the Soviet Union was ready to adopt "radical solutions" to the arms race. Taken at face value the Kremlin is busy signaling a change of mood toward the United States and that it wants the Gromyko-Shultz talks in Geneva to be successful.

It is equally clear that despite the recent increase in the Soviet defense budget there are strong internal pressures pushing the Politburo to put a brake on military spending. Once again there was a rotten harvest and the country has an exhausted economic system to go along with exhausted old leaders. It may simply be that the Russians are interested in talking only to delay, or even cancel, Mr. Reagan's ambitious plans for space-defense technology. But it may also be that they now think they will get a fair deal on nuclear arms control generally from Mr. Reagan and from Paul Nitze, his highly experienced, and conservative, arms negotiator.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

If the White House is serious about cutting the American defense budget — and the noises from Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger suggest that the President is indeed looking for \$58 billion — there is a three-stage program open to it. Stage one is to announce that the Strategic Defense Initiative known as the Star Wars project is being re-examined. Stage two is to put this on the table at the Shultz-

Gromyko talks. Stage three is to abandon it. If the abandonment of Star Wars is the means to opening up a larger negotiating agenda with the Russians then that will be a very substantial bonus. If not, the project should still be scrapped for the obvious reason that it will be a fiendish burden on the U.S. economy for years to come and is technically incapable, and almost logically so, of providing the United States with the security claimed for it.

—The Guardian (London).

Senator Barry Goldwater, a conservative and a long-time supporter of strong U.S. military forces, will be chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee when Congress convenes in January. When he calls for a freeze in military spending and an end to the MX missile program, it is bad news for Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Congressional Republicans and the White House staff have warned President Reagan that he cannot possibly fulfill his pledge to narrow the deficit solely through cuts in domestic spending. Restraints in defense spending will be required, too. Mr. Reagan is said to be reluctantly willing to go along.

Mr. Goldwater's stand will strengthen those in Congress who demand that the Pentagon share in the belt-tightening that is required. As for the MX, it manages to be both vulnerable and provocative, the worst possible combination. Mr. Goldwater's defection to the anti-MX bloc probably sounds the missile's death knell. But whether killing the MX would represent a long-term saving in the defense budget depends on whether arms-control talks make unnecessary the development of a less vulnerable, less provocative, but costly substitute.

—The Los Angeles Times.

## FROM OUR DEC. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: The Marines to Nicaragua?

WASHINGTON — That the landing of a small force of American marines in Nicaragua would effectively turn the tide against President José Santos Zelaya and make doubly sure the success of the liberators under General Aurelio Estrada is the opinion of diplomats, among them being Señor Salvador Castillo, representing the provisional Government of Nicaragua in the United States. It is argued that American interests in Nicaragua are sufficient to warrant the State Department in landing marines, provided there is evidence of a condition of lawlessness and anarchy in the country controlled by President Zelaya. There is still grave fear for Americans in Nicaragua, which is accentuated by the lack of communications from the troubled zone.

### 1934: 13,000 'Reds' Killed in China

SHANGHAI — While the world continues to be preoccupied with the possibility of a European conflict, 13,000 Communists are said to have been killed within the past two weeks in a war whose existence is unknown to the public at large. The dead men are soldiers in the Chinese Red army being rounded up in Southern China. According to General Liu Chien Hsu, Commander of the Chinese First Route Army, 10,000 Communist troops were killed at Matzuu and Hsienshiu. General Li Sung Yen reported that 2,000 Reds had been killed in a battle which ended with the capture of the last Communist stronghold on the border of Kwangsi and Hunan provinces. These losses, together with previous Red losses, bring the total number of dead to 13,000.

## America's Trade Balance: A Growing Crisis

By C. Fred Bergsten

WASHINGTON — The debate in the United States over the budget deficit virtually ignores a critical dimension of the problem: the stunning and historic deterioration of America's international trade and financial position.

As recently as 1981, the U.S. goods-and-services trade with the world was in balance. This year, it will be in deficit by \$100 billion. If policy remains unchanged, that deficit could rise steadily to \$200 billion to \$250 billion annually by 1988-89. The impact is devastating.

The early stages of the erosion of trade accounted for three-quarters of the 1981-82 recession. In the third quarter of 1984, domestic demand continued growing at a healthy 5.7 percent but the gross national product rose by an anemic 1.9 percent because much of that demand was fulfilled by goods produced abroad.

More than two million of the best jobs, in industries that export and compete with imports, have been lost. American multinationals are shifting sizable chunks of production to their foreign subsidiaries.

Most dramatic is America's shift, in three years, from being the world's largest creditor country to the largest debtor country. Just two years ago, Americans owned about \$150 billion more abroad than foreigners owned in the United States. Americans now borrow \$100 billion or more annually from the rest of the world to finance their large-scale trade deficits.

Within a year, America's foreign debt will exceed those of Brazil or Mexico, the world's largest debtors. Under current policy, U.S. net

external debt would approach \$1 trillion by 1990. This is more than the total owed today by all the developing countries.

Again, the consequences are enormous. Instead of earning \$30 billion to \$40 billion annually on our foreign investment, America will be paying \$60 billion to \$70 billion. The economy and foreign policy will be increasingly vulnerable to decisions made outside U.S. control.

The primary cause of these "external" problems is the internal budget deficit. Such huge federal spending, when added to reasonable levels of personal consumption and private investment, exceeds what can be produced domestically without reigniting inflation. American savings will not finance the needed level of private investment and the government imbalance. Hence, foreigners must supply and fund much of America's total demand, creating the huge trade and financial deficits.

Moreover, the Treasury's need to borrow about \$1 billion every working day keeps interest rates (adjusted for inflation) far above historic levels. This draws vast amounts of internationally mobile money into dollar assets. The result is an enormous overvaluation of the dollar in terms of America's competitive ability.

Over the past four years, the dollar has risen by more than 60 percent against an average of the other major currencies. A Frenchman has to put up more than twice as many francs to acquire

dollars to buy American products. An American can get three-quarters again as many Deutsche marks for his dollars, and so will buy German. America is enormously taxing its exports, and subsidizing all imports coming into the country, through the exchange rate. Thus, it has virtually priced itself out of world markets.

Correction of the exchange rate of the dollar, by about 30 to 35 percent from current levels, must become a central policy objective. But the cure can be painful. A precipitate fall of the dollar could take it further than needed, pushing inflation well into double digits and interest rates to intolerable levels. Such a dollar fall could thus trigger renewed recession.

It is essential that dollar correction occur as smoothly as possible. The only plausible approach is action in early 1985 to immediately start cutting the budget deficit by amounts that will total \$100 billion to \$150 billion annually within three to four years. This would permit real interest rates to decline substantially and promote an orderly realignment of the dollar. It would also reduce the trade deficit directly by reducing the extent of government demand on the economy and the financial markets.

America's international position will continue to erode rapidly, with enormous impact, unless drastic action is taken on the budget soon.

The writer, a former assistant secretary of the Treasury, directs the Institute for International Economics, a policy research institution. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## A Woman Not Lightly Dismissed

By William F. Buckley

NEW YORK — You may not have noticed it, in part because it is the practice of the art that you should not do so — the best disparagement is done subliminally — but the attacks on Jeane Kirkpatrick during the past month or two have been incessant, unpleasant and, by design, lethal. She is said to be difficult to work with, erratic and — the word most often used — "temperamental."

If, by the way, you are in the market for examples of male chauvinism, watch when they use the word "temperamental." They are usually talking about Arturo Toscanini or a woman. The word has been used so frequently about Mrs. Kirkpatrick that John Lotton, in one of those nimble cracks he often generates in his columns, asked, "Is it intended to suggest that Mrs. Kirkpatrick is temperamental once a month?"

One does not lightly take on the burden of painting this woman out in such terms. She has been married to one man, for 29 years. She has had one major academic attachment (Georgetown University), to which she now intends to return. She has served in the United Nations longer than any ambassador since Adlai Stevenson. This is hardly the way temperamental and erratic people behave. But it now appears that her government career is ended. Temporarily, she calls of us hope.

When she called a news conference last month, it was to outline the achievements of the year in the United Nations. The voting on matters concerning the United States was more favorable, by more nations, than at any time since America lost control of the UN General Assembly, about 25 years ago. That was the result of hard administrative work by



Mrs. Kirkpatrick and her staff, always done under her strict supervision. But when she agreed to answer a simple question about her personal plans, and she said, to go back to academic life — that was what got all the attention.

There was some amusing badinage. Someone said he doubted very much that Mrs. Kirkpatrick would be "able to walk away from government," to which she replied that government service ought not to be spoken of as "a Turkish delight." Some listeners were so intrigued by the reference that they thought they were being introduced to some new aspect of the Cyprus problem. They found it difficult to believe that she was actually going to quit that the Reuters bureau chief sent out his report under the exclusive rubric of a "bulletin," which is usually reserved for world wars, presidential assassinations or dulcet editorials in Pravda.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick had been saying

for a couple of years that she intended soon to quit, and indeed she once mentioned the month of June. She was talked out of leaving at the time on the ground that doing so in mid-campaign might suggest internal tension within the administration at a moment when internal tensions ought not to be advertised. An accommodating, understanding and practical woman, she understood that, and agreed to proceed until the end of the General Assembly.

What about those internal tensions? Well, to tell the truth, they do exist. The apparent vector of presidential policy right now is accommodation. The doves (one wishes for another word to describe them) are drowning out other sounds in the presidential office. None of this would be alarming, except that when the doves take over, the Soviet Union always enhances its position.

The three great foreign-policy accomplishments of the Reagan admin-

istration have been 1) the reinvigoration of the Pentagon; 2) the deployment of the intermediate-range missiles in Europe; and 3) the liberation of Grenada. These three developments infuriated the Soviet Union — and made the West stronger. If, now, we head back in the other direction, four years from now will see the West in a position relatively deteriorated.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick is a powerhouse. A kind of magnetic field. You cannot plant someone like her in an administration that sets out on a forced march to Arcadia. Her trumpet would shatter the whole of the illusion. And there is no way you can get Jeane Kirkpatrick without getting that trumpet. Her ears are too keen, her morals too unswerving and her intelligence too honed. It is awful to think that for such reasons she cannot achieve a high position in a Reagan administration.

Universal Press Syndicate.

## NATO Can Get the Men There; Will They Have Bullets?

By John Ausland

OSLO — While the balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is a subject of considerable controversy, observers do agree on one point. Without substantial reinforcements, allied forces would have no chance of turning back a Warsaw Pact attack. Although the infrastructure program recently approved by NATO defense ministers will bring improvements over the rest of the decade, NATO's current preparations for employing reinforcements in combat are far less advanced than is generally realized.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has long had plans for the deployment of substantial forces to the Continent. The most recent version of these is incorporated in what General Bernard Rogers, the supreme allied commander for Europe, calls his Rapid Reinforcement Plan. In brief, this plan provides for the forward deployment of substantial American, British, Canadian and Portuguese ground and air forces.

The United States has made a commitment to deploy six divisions to Western Europe, in addition to the four already there. The British have promised nearly to triple the size of the British Army of the Rhine, which now numbers about 35,000 troops. The Canadians would reinforce their brigade in West Germany.

In the north, the U.S. Marine Corps has plans to deploy a brigade to Norway, along with supporting aircraft. Canada also has plans to deploy a brigade to Norway. The U.S. Army plans to deploy substantial forces to Denmark. Britain would deploy its Mobile Force brigade to Denmark and a commando brigade to Norway or to Atlantic islands such as the Faeroes. In the south, Portugal has plans to deploy a brigade to northern Italy.

In addition to these ground forces, there are elaborate plans to reinforce Western Europe quickly with a large number of American, British and Canadian aircraft. The lion's share, 1,200 to 1,500, would be American. If these reinforcements plans were carried out, they would greatly strengthen NATO's hand in any crisis or conflict. The question, however, is to what extent these forces would be able to fight once in Europe. That is, would they have the necessary ammunition, equipment and supplies?

A key word in this context is "pre-positioning." Pre-positioning is the

word the military uses to describe the stockpiling of heavy equipment and expendable materials that would be consumed in combat. Most people have little idea of how much ammunition and other supplies are used in modern war. Sir Peter Whiteley, a British general, has estimated that an American division would consume about 1,000 tons of supplies a day.

Since American reinforcements loom so large in NATO's plans and information about them is least difficult to obtain, let us examine the situation they would be in if war were to start tomorrow.

Considerable equipment has been stored for four of the six army divisions scheduled to go to the central front, under a program called Prepositioned Overseas Materiel Configured in Unit Sets, or POMCUS. This means that the equipment is organized on the basis of a unit, such as a battalion. Each full some of the U.S. units are flown to Europe, as they

would be in a crisis, to marry up with their prepositioned equipment. They then participate in NATO's annual Autumn Forge exercises.

If all the tanks, trucks and trailers now stored for the four American divisions were lined up, they would stretch 300 kilometers (180 miles), or from Frankfurt to Munich.

There are also plans to store equipment for two divisions in Belgium and the Netherlands, but the Pentagon is running into resistance in Congress. Congress is, however, well-disposed toward the Norwegian defense effort, so the program for prepositioning for the U.S. Marine brigade in central Norway is going forward; but it is not expected to be completed for several years.

The U.S. Air Force has negotiated several agreements with allied air forces related to the rapid deployment of 1,200 to 1,500 aircraft to Western Europe in a crisis. These agreements come under the Co-Lo-

cated Operating Base, or COB, program. This provides for the joint use of about 70 West European air bases by U.S. and host-country aircraft. This program also faces resistance in Congress, and only about a quarter of the airfields have the necessary ammunition and fuel prepositioned. Even when completed, the program would only permit the aircraft to fight for seven days without resupply.

Perhaps in light of the status of preparations for the employment of U.S. reinforcements, it is easier to understand the pleas of General Rogers — not to mention the warnings of Senator Sam Nunn — for NATO governments to take their situation more seriously.

In speeches and interviews, General Rogers has warned that in the event of a Warsaw Pact conventional attack, the lack of ammunition and other essential materiel would force him, under current political guidelines, to request authorization to use nuclear weapons in a matter of days.

International Herald Tribune.

## Chemical Arms: Europeans Are Worried

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — Another round of widespread demonstrations by European peace movements would almost surely follow any U.S. decision to proceed with the production of a new generation of chemical weapons. Many worried European politicians refrained from even mentioning the issue until after the U.S. election.

Everything depends now on Ronald Reagan: Will he bow to the requests of many of his advisers, especially from the Pentagon, and lend his authority to the production of binary nerve gases? Or will he heed the will of the majority in Congress, which has withheld a decision and authorized only limited research?

Authorities in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization say Soviet forces are equipped, and intensively trained, for chemical warfare in Europe. By contrast, only a few allied units have the protective clothing necessary to survive a nerve-gas attack. Several European analysts say that, in an attack, Warsaw Pact forces would make extensive use of the new gases to paralyze defenders and penetrate deep into allied territory in the first hours or days of operation.

It is argued that whereas the use of tactical nuclear weapons by the Russians would certainly trigger a U.S. nuclear response, it is not certain that U.S. nuclear forces would be employed to retaliate against a Soviet use of chemical weapons.

The realism of these scenarios may be questioned. Yet they are of great concern to defense officials.

During a NATO defense college meeting last month in Rome, General Hans-Joachim Mack, the West German who is deputy supreme allied commander in Europe, had to discard a prepared text and devote a full afternoon to answering questions on the issue, raised by a concerned, and knowledgeable, European audience.

Both military and political problems face European governments. It is known that the U.S. forces are reviewing their doctrine for fighting in an area contaminated with nerve gases. The objective is to enable troops not only to survive but to fight on in a contaminated environment. But if Europe is the ideal theater of

operations for the use of chemical weapons, as is widely assumed, what about the West European troops? Should they follow the lead of the United States and begin an intensive training program in this field? This would come at a high cost, of course, and harsh protests in many European parliaments would surely ensue.

An even stronger reaction would be triggered by the prepositioning of nerve gas at NATO bases in Europe. And yet this would be a necessary consequence of a U.S. decision to produce these gases. To be employed in the European theater, they must be there, ready to use on call. There would be too little time to carry the required volumes of gas across the Atlantic once fighting started.

The logic inherent in nerve-gas production that implies its prepositioning in Europe is not likely to be accepted by the public on this side of the Atlantic. Anti-nuclear marchers would be mobilized again for huge anti-chemical demonstrations. This sort of political turmoil is something that most European governments would be glad to avoid.

International Herald Tribune.

## In Canada, A Mitigated Swing Right

By Hobart Rowen

OTTAWA — Not unnaturally, the new Mulroney government interprets its huge September election victory over former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his Liberal Party as a major swing in sentiment toward a more conservative, less interventionist government.

After all, Brian Mulroney's Progressive Conservative Party won an astonishing 211 of 282 seats in Parliament, so devastating the Liberals that it is a toss-up as to whether the Liberals, down to 40 seats from 138, are the main opposition party. Ed Broadbent's socialist New Democratic Party won 30 seats.

Some think that neither the Liberals nor the New Democrats have much clout, and that the press, irritated by a foolish "bag rule" imposed by Mr. Mulroney's government on the federal bureaucrats in Ottawa, constitutes the most effective restraint at the moment.

But does the landslide represent that much of a shift to the right? Mr. Mulroney certainly campaigned on a platform that paralleled some aspects of Reaganomics: Get the government off the taxpayers' backs, deregulate the governmental machinery, give the private sector a break.

Yet even Mr. Broadbent does not accuse Mr. Mulroney of running "a right-of-center campaign." The Canadian center, it appears, is still to the left of the American center. An article of faith in Canada, for example, is national health insurance, still a touchy subject in the United States.

There are other reasons to think that Mr. Mulroney's victory is a product of something more than a belated Canadian response to the conservative wave that in recent years swept Margaret Thatcher, Ronald Reagan, Helmut Kohl and others into office in industrialized nations.

It was clearly time for a change after 21 years of Liberal Party rule. Jean Chrétien, the thoughtful and colorful Liberal Party veteran who lost out to John Turner in the fight to succeed Mr. Trudeau as the party's leader, suggests that Canadians were tired of the same old faces.

Then there was Mr. Trudeau's personality. The intellectual prime minister had little patience with his peers. His perceived arrogance helped antagonize everyone from provincial leaders to his party colleagues, to Canada's biggest trading partner.

Yet, with Mr. Trudeau out of the way, there are big changes in the making: Mr. Mulroney exudes a confidence in Canada's ability to fulfill its real potential without lapsing into the economic nationalism that dominated the Trudeau years.

He has taken steps to open Canada to foreign investment, canceling out some of the screening procedures that American investors raised against as oppressive. Where Mr. Trudeau talked of pulling closer to Europe for business and investment relationships, Mr. Mulroney is staking his future on building a new rapport with the United States.

Another phenomenon is that the steam has gone out of the Quebec separatist movement. That does not mean that the old resentments between the francophone population and the majority of anglophones have all been set to rest.

But once Mr. Mulroney took over after Prime Minister John Turner's brief turn at the helm in Ottawa, René Lévesque, the premier of Quebec, stunned the nation by playing down as a serious option the Parti Québécois's goal of independence, describing it as merely Quebec's "supreme insurance policy."

Mr. Mulroney, an anglophone born in Baie Comeau, Quebec, speaks such fluent French — and has, as well, a native Quebecer's understanding of the province's special ethnic and economic problems — that he devastated Mr. Turner in an election debate. His party won an astonishing 58 of the 75 parliamentary seats from Quebec, compared to a single seat before.

But one thing does not change: It is still emotionally difficult for Canada and Canadians to accept a junior-partner relationship to the United States. Here is one of the great and productive nations of the world. In any other part of the globe, it would be dominant. Not in North America.

One is constantly reminded of how hard this is for Canadians to bear. "The biggest story down there," Mr. Mulroney groused about the United States, "is Wayne Gretzky," Edmonton's hockey star.

The Washington Post.

## LETTER

### More on the Baltis

It is rare indeed to receive a message from a place where one was 41 years ago, as happened to me with Tom Henehan's "A Road to Progress" (Kashmir Postcard, Nov. 19) from Skardu, Kashmir. It was a hunting trip that had brought me to Balistan at the time. I would like to add the following few observations to your correspondent's remarks.

The language of the country, which of yore was often called "Little Tibet," is in fact Balti, despite the fact that quite a number of its inhabitants also speak Tibetan.

While the Baltis were originally Buddhists, as subjects of the king of Leh (in Ladakh), they changed their religion for economic reasons: As Moslems they escaped the actions of the king's ruthless tax collectors.

It was mainly a Persian missionary by the name of Noor Balchish (the "giver of light") who brought the Baltis into the fold of the Shia dogma, which centuries ago he propounded with no less conviction than his successors, the modern ayatollahs.

A.R. CUTTAT, Garches, France.

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Canada  
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Robert Rowen

## Reagan Polishes Dual Approach to Arms

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has asked his arms control advisers to tell the Soviet Union next month that he seeks stability in Soviet-American relations, White House officials said.

They said Mr. Reagan believes that his dual approach — a long-range program for research in defensive strategic systems and mutual reductions in offensive nuclear forces — contributes to stability.

The officials said on Thursday that the president was taking a personal interest in the planning for the January session between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. Mr. Reagan has been joining in meetings, the officials said.

When plans for the Shultz-Gromyko meeting were announced last month, the two sides said that the new negotiations had the "objective of reaching mutually acceptable agreements on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and outer space arms."

A White House official said that Mr. Reagan had been discussing "the nitty gritty of issues," such as the format and procedure the United States wants to see evolve from the Geneva meeting on Jan. 7-8. The president has also been discussing "what substantive positions to take," the official said.

The United States has proposed an "umbrella" forum in which weapons can be discussed in general terms, with working groups set up to negotiate specific issues. Paul H. Nitze, who has been made Mr. Shultz's adviser, is likely to be in charge of the overall negotiations, officials said.

One aide said Kenneth W. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who has the statutory requirement to advise the president and secretary of state on arms control, disagrees with Mr. Shultz on some aspects of negotiating strategy.

Several officials said the president



President Ronald Reagan at a meeting with the chief U.S. arms negotiator, Paul H. Nitze.

had discussed the importance of stability and wants to convey to the Soviet side his views on which weapons contribute to stability and which do not.

Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, has stressed the importance of banning space weapons, and this is taken in Washington to mean that the Russians will make this their first order of business. Moscow has been concerned over American plans to develop weapons that can attack satellites in space and over Mr. Reagan's program to develop an effective missile defense system.

The president wants his aides to tell the Russians that, in his view, stability can be achieved only by reducing offensive weapons and developing an effective defense. He has said that he would be willing to

share any new defensive technology the United States might be able to develop to stop missiles.

While Mr. Reagan's views are not disputed within the government, there are differences on negotiating tactics.

State Department officials, for instance, see the Soviet interest in curbing defensive weapons as the key to an eventual breakthrough in arms control. They said the priority being given in the United States to defense may induce the Soviet Union to strike a deal, reducing its heavy land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles and other offensive weapons that the United States regards as a threat.

These officials thus regard American interest in defense as a bargaining chip in dealing with the Russians. They contend that it was

Mr. Reagan's emphasis on defense that induced the Soviet Union to resume arms discussions in the Shultz-Gromyko meeting.

In the Defense Department, officials are against the idea of using the defensive strategy as a bargaining tool. They insist on going ahead in any event with the proposed research and development of an effective anti-missile system.

Under a 1972 treaty limiting ballistic missile defense systems, the United States and the Soviet Union are limited to 100 anti-missile missiles. The treaty is automatically renewed every five years.

The much review period occurs in 1987. Some American officials believe Moscow is fearful that the United States may break the treaty if it develops an effective missile defense in the interim.

## U.S. Loses Patience With Papandreou's Criticism

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON — Of the world's national leaders, none knows the United States better than Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece, who spent almost 20 of his 65 years living and working in the United States as a professor of economics.

Yet, in the three years that his Socialist government has held power in Athens, Mr. Papandreou has described the United States as an expansionist and imperialist power, courted the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qaddafi, and asserted that the Korean Air Lines jet shot down by the Soviet Union last year was a spy plane working for the United States.

U.S. officials regard Mr. Papandreou's attitude as more appropriate to the Communist bloc or the Third World than to a country that the United States regards as a traditional friend and ally.

Greece also has upset its European Community partners this past week, threatening to hold up Spanish and Portuguese entry into the Common Market until an aid pack-

age for the Mediterranean area is approved by the 10-nation trade grouping.

Because the United States and its European allies think it is crucial for Greece to remain anchored firmly in the West European mainstream, the Reagan administration initially sought to work with Mr. Papandreou while suffering his criticisms of U.S. policy in relative silence.

More recently, however, the administration decided that it would no longer turn the other cheek, and it has reacted in ways that Greek officials contend are a deliberate attempt to penalize Mr. Papandreou for his outspoken independence.

"No one wants bad U.S.-Greek relations," said a senior U.S. official, who asked not to be identified. "But we are going to react when we are subjected to what we regard as unfair or misleading criticism. We are going to set the record straight."

The shift to a new U.S. approach began last May, when Mr. Papandreou, in a speech to his Panhellenic Socialist Movement, delivered a

long critique of the United States and compared the Reagan administration unfavorably with the Soviet Union.

Such attitudes are especially galling to U.S. officials, given Mr. Papandreou's long experience in the United States. After earning a doctorate in economics at Harvard in 1943, he taught at several American universities and was chairman of the economics faculty at the University of California at Berkeley. He returned to Greece in 1960, when his late father, George Papandreou, was prime minister.

After Andreas Papandreou won the prime minister's post in October 1981, the United States initially decided to "watch what he does, not what he says."

State Department officials argued that domestic political considerations obliged Mr. Papandreou to make occasional bows toward the militantly anti-American elements that are an important force in his party. But, the argument continued, his smoking oratory disguised the fact that he was working quietly with Washington to achieve agreements that had eluded earlier Greek governments.

The most important was the signing of a U.S.-Greek defense and economic accord ensuring continued operation of the four U.S. military bases in Greece at least until 1989. Last month, the Papandreou government also ended years of indecision about how to modernize the Greek Air Force by deciding to buy 40 U.S.-made F-16 fighters.

But despite these successes, Mr. Papandreou's speech to his party congress in May prompted U.S. officials to reassess their policy of trying to step gingerly around his attacks. As the senior U.S. official put it:

"There are limits to how much you can let them get away with. If

you keep turning a blind eye each time they distort the record, you encourage more of that kind of behavior. After a while, the rhetoric merges with reality to the point where they are dug into positions that can't be changed and that could lead to a real crisis in our relationship."

In keeping with that approach, the Reagan administration decided last summer to give surplus F-5 aircraft to Turkey rather than to Greece. Recently, the U.S. ambassador in Athens, Montague Stearns, who is a friend of Mr. Papandreou, made a speech pointing out that when the United States treats a country as a friend, it deserves some reciprocity.

Mr. Papandreou's attitudes toward the United States generally are regarded as governed by several considerations. One is the need of the United States, as leader of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, simultaneously to seek good relations with Greece and Turkey, both NATO members of strategic importance.

Given the animosity between Athens and Ankara over Cyprus and other issues, that puts Washington in what U.S. officials concede is "a perennial no-win situation." Although both countries receive substantial U.S. military aid, each accuses the United States of favoring the other.

Also, said the senior U.S. official: "For the present, the Papandreou government has been playing the maverick role. It wants the advantages of membership in NATO and the European Economic Community, but it frequently is a disruptive partner in both, insisting on pushing its parochial concerns to the exclusion of the larger interest and advocating ideological attitudes that are clearly outside the Western strategic consensus."

## In U.S., Sterilization Surpasses Pill As Favored Birth Control Method

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Sterilization among both men and women has surpassed the pill to become the most common method of birth control in the United States in recent years, according to a new report based on government statistics.

If male and female sterilization are counted as one method, then it ranks first among birth-control methods, according to the report, published Wednesday by the Washington-based Population Reference Bureau. The method had been selected by 9.7 million couples, or 33 percent of all couples using contraception in 1982, the report said.

"In 1965 the leading methods were the pill, condom, rhythm and diaphragm," the study said. "By 1982 the leading methods were female sterilization, the pill, male sterilization and the condom," among married couples, it added.

## Britain Retreats on Student Aid Cuts

By Jo Thomas

LONDON — A protest by middle-class students and their parents over proposed cuts in student aid has handed Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher a policy setback.

Sir Keith Joseph, the secretary for education and science, proposed cuts in the food and housing grants given to university students, regardless of their means.

He has rescinded a part of his plan that would have made well-to-do parents pay part of their children's tuition and promised to consider government-backed student loans, which are not now available.

Sir Keith's announcement followed a stormy meeting Tuesday with 270 members of his own Conservative Party.

Last week, a torchlight demonstration by 8,000 students brought parts of London to a standstill.

For 22 years Britain has paid all tuition for students, which now ranges from \$3,600 (£2,835) a year for a liberal arts student to \$9,000 a year for a medical student. The country also has given grants for food, housing and transportation.

The government now calculates that it costs a university student \$2,130 a year to live — \$2,520 in London — and students from low-income families receive a grant for the entire amount. Even students from well-to-do families receive a minimum grant of \$250.

Although only a minority of the 354,000 university students receive the full grant, the government's cost averages out to almost \$1,300 a

student, more than four times what France, West Germany and the United States spend on average.

In deciding to reduce subsidies, Sir Keith reasoned that it was unfair that taxpayers should finance higher education for a small minority who earned more than they did. "All students will remain, even after these proposals, very heavily subsidized by the general body of taxpayers," he said, "many of whom are much less well off than most students will be."

Sir Keith proposed saving \$47 million in student aid by eliminating the minimum grant and compelling families with annual incomes of \$24,000 or more to pay \$625 a year toward the tuition.

No parent would have to pay more than \$4,800 for tuition and



Sir Keith Joseph

living expenses in any one year.

The plan would have shifted \$29 million saved from student aid to basic research, which has suffered from government cutbacks. The National Union of Students predicted that thousands of students might have to drop out of school.

But Sir Keith announced Wednesday that the government would continue to pay tuition for all university students — a concession that erased \$25 million from his proposed savings — and promised "a radical change in the student support system."

### Renault Bombed in Spain

Reuters

BILBAO, Spain — Suspected Basque separatists planted a bomb in a Renault car in this northern Spanish city on Thursday, shattering windows but causing no injuries, police said.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Tissot: Romance and Tragedy

By Max Wykes-Joyce  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — There can be few more romantic, even if melancholy, life stories than that of James Tissot (1836-1902). Born Jacques Joseph Tissot, the son of an affluent merchant in the port of Nantes, he studied art in Paris but showed his proclivity for England and Englishness by adopting the name James when he exhibited at the 1859 Paris Salon.

His early paintings were on medieval themes. In the 1860s came more up-to-date paintings of people dressed in *Directoire* fashions engaged in enjoyable pursuits, some of these tinged with a *Japonisme* which greatly influenced Parisian art in the 1860s, but which became more manifest in Tissot's work after he moved to England. Alongside the *Directoire* genre pieces, he from time to time attempted contemporary portraiture, as in the case of his "Portrait of Mlle. L. L." also known as "Young Woman in a Red Jacket," now in the Musée d'Orsay collection in Paris and loaned to the Barbican for the exhibition.

By 1868, he acquired sufficient wealth to build himself a rather grand house in the Avenue de l'Impératrice near the Bois de Boulogne. In the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 he fought as a volunteer with the French army, and then in 1871, left a depleted Paris for the more agreeable environs of London.

There, with his talent for complex compositions encompassing all manner of meaningful detail, he soon achieved an enviable reputation as a painter of fashionable English society, enjoying itself at Mayfair soirées, at picnics or on holiday, or journeying down the Thames by luxurious excursion liners, with dances and masked balls on board.

These paintings of 1870s London are the centerpiece of the 180-work exhibition, "James Tissot," at the Barbican Art Gallery, the first major show of his paintings since his lifetime.

Among the many beauties portrayed in these London paintings one ravishing young redhead stands out. This was Kathleen Newton, born at Agra, India, daughter of an Irish civil servant with the British East India Company, and mother of a young daughter by a divorced husband, the surgeon Isaac Newton. Her

second child, a son, was in fact that of James Tissot, whose mistress she became in the summer of 1875. After seven ecstatic years, in which he many times portrayed her, her children, her sister, nieces and nephews, Kathleen died of tuberculosis in November 1882, before her 29th birthday.

Devastated by the loss, Tissot returned to Paris, where he lived and worked for the rest of his career, apart from two journeys to the Middle East in the winter of 1886-1887, and in 1889, to make a suite of 365 watercolors and gouaches, illustrating the life of Christ. First exhibited in Paris in 1895 and in London in 1896, they were bought in their entirety by the Brooklyn Museum in New York in 1900 for \$60,000, a circumstance which caused Tissot's erstwhile friend Edgar Degas to refer to him as "the money changer in the temple."

In any event, Tissot thereafter concentrated on religious themes, though between 1883 and 1885 he made a series of paintings of fashionable Parisiennes, "La Femme à Paris: Pictures of Parisian Life." He also made etchings.

Beautiful as these are, Tissot never surpassed his portrayals of London life, of which "Holyday (The Picnic)," now owned by the Tate Gallery in London, is typical. Posed by friends and professional models at the garden poolside of the house in St. John's Wood which he shared with Kathleen Newton and their children, he lovingly portrays an elderly couple and their pretty daughters serving tea to three young men whose pillbox caps indicate membership of "Zingari," an exclusive cricket club.

Its first exhibition in the opening show of the Grosvenor Gallery in 1877 provoked the snobishness of Oscar Wilde, who spoke of the picnickers as "over-dressed, common-looking people." Wilde was even more disturbed by the array, on the picnic cloth, of the "ugly, painfully accurate representation of modern soda water bottles." He makes no mention at all of the delicate porcelain cups or the elegant silver tea set and table knives.

"James Tissot," Barbican Art Gallery, Barbican, London EC2 to Jan. 20; Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester, Feb. 1-March 16, and the Musée du Petit Palais, Paris, April 5-June 30.



An Indian sculpture of Buddha Sakyamuni from the third century.

## A Buddha Show Grows in Brooklyn

By John Russell  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two things should be said about the Brooklyn Museum. One is that it is on the move in ways that can only delight us. The other is that there is an immediate reason to go there, in that through Feb. 10, 1985, the Brooklyn Museum has an exhibition called "The Light of Asia" that was previously shown with great success at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and the Art Institute of Chicago.

Organized primarily by Pratapaditya Pal, senior curator at the Los Angeles County Museum, it traces the look of Buddha Sakyamuni, the founder of Buddhism, as it was imagined by sculptors and painters in India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Tibet, Korea, China, Japan and elsewhere. It is a mark of the care and the diplomatic skills with which the choices were made that the 179 objects in the show come from more than 80 sources — the Brooklyn Museum itself not excluded — in France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, England, India, Japan, Thailand, Korea and the United States.

The title is taken from a poem by Sir Edwin Arnold (1832-1904). This particular servant of light has always had trouble disentangling the syntax, let alone the sense, of Arnold's "Light of Asia," but the poem does nonetheless embody a general perception that has never ceased to be correct. The social and cultural traditions of Asia owe

more to Buddha Sakyamuni than to any other human being.

To that extent, he can justly be named "The Light of Asia." And it would be an insensitive visitor who did not become aware of a new serenity, a disposition to silence and meditation, on the part of even the most ruckiest and distracted of New York natives. It will also be clear from the list of lenders' names that since the middle of the 19th century the image of the Buddha has fascinated American collectors, both private and institutional, and continues to do so today.

Some of them doubtless collected because they were students of Buddhism and wanted to have the real thing continually at hand. Others prized Buddhist art for precisely the seraphic element that comes out so strongly at the Brooklyn Museum. The pictured appearance of the Buddha varied enormously from place to place, from age to age and from society to society. Sometimes he was tall and slender, as in the 8th-century figure from Thailand that greets us at the entrance to the show, or in the representations that were made in Bihar, India, in the 10th and 11th centuries. Sometimes he had an ample, almost womanly appearance, as in the sculpture that was made in ancient Gandhara (now Pakistan) toward the end of the first century A.D. As happened later in the case of Jesus, there was no original image and no consensus as to the way he looked.

Yet in all these sculptures and paintings we see the Asian equivalent of a Prince Hamlet who took the right turning. All earthly ambitions have been cast aside, and we have before us a young man who gave up position, power, wealth and a proven mastery of the martial arts in the belief that, as one of the sacred texts of Buddhism puts it, "what matters is religion — action rightly performed, after lust, hatred and envy have been abandoned, with true knowledge and serene mind and complete detachment from the fruit of action."

Though often shown seated in the yoga position, sometimes with one hand extended towards the earth in the traditional gesture of certainty, stability and unshakable belief, the Buddha also turns up on many occasions as a standing figure, with physical attributes that might well endear him to either sex. Given the pacific subject matter of almost everything that is in the show, we find it easy, almost without knowing it, to slip into a dream world in which bad behavior plays no part. There is a 15th-century Iranian watercolor in which the birth of the not-yet-sanctified Buddha is shown to have been just as bloody as any other birth. And there is a remarkably graphic marble figure from China, dated from the Liao dynasty (907-1125 A.D.), in which the Buddha bears upon his chest and lap a complete spiritual autobiography in sculptural form. After so much that is specifically seraphic it is startling to come upon

a spectacular and minutely detailed representation of the tortures of the damned. But with a few exceptions such as these, we seem to hear throughout the anguished strains of Gluck's "Dance of the Blessed Spirits" from "Orfeo." As a change of pace from downtown Brooklyn, nothing could be more definitive.

Like Brooklyn itself, the museum is a national asset that should be spared any further dilapidation. As much as any building in New York City, it has monumentality. Up there on Eastern Parkway, it has been squaring its broad shoulders for the best part of a century. And now, under the directorship of Robert T. Buck, formerly director of the Albright-Knox Art Gallery in Buffalo, it is being thoroughly gone over. It has helped from the city, but it also has help in ways which, though less weighty at the bank, are beyond price — the enthusiasm of a gifted staff, the potential of huge collections that are still largely unknown, and a local awareness that is growing day by day.

Unlike many another metropolitan museum, the Brooklyn Museum really does have a lot of great art stashed away in its reserves. (It is estimated to have no more than 10 percent of its holdings on view at any one time.) It can mount an exhibition of Parisian haute couture — see the current exhibition of dresses by Madame Grès, which is on view through Jan. 6, 1985 — without having to go out and beg for loans. In Egyptian and Oriental art it can compare with many a major European Museum. And where most museum shops show basically the same material, the Brooklyn Museum shop shows original objects from all over at prices that we can afford. It is keyed at this moment to "The Light of Asia," with special displays of artifacts from all over Asia.

Since Robert Buck took over the directorship, the museum has been in a state of unmistakable flux. It is being cleaned up, inside and out. Rooms make sense, where no sense was made before. Others, far gone in decay, have been successfully revived — witness the long series of American period rooms that have been brought back to pristine state by Dianne Pilgrim, curator of decorative arts, and her colleagues. The stately entrance hall is being given over to large-scale contemporary art, on a rotation basis. (As of Sunday 80 paintings by Piet Mondrian will be hung on the gigantic wall, thereby revealing themselves as a single image.) The octagonal inner courtyard — one of McKim, Mead & White's most glorious inventions — is being allowed to make its noble statement without interference. The current exhibition of six sculptors who work in bronze — Sandro Chia, Nancy Graves, George Segal, Anthony Caro and Bryan Hunt — goes on through Jan. 6, 1985, and would be a credit to any museum of modern art.

## 'Traviata' Disappointing But 'Macbeth' Is Better

By William Weaver  
International Herald Tribune

FLORENCE — The cheering started the moment the curtain went down Wednesday, concluding the premiere performance of the new Franco Zeffirelli production of Verdi's "Traviata," conducted by Carlos Kleiber, and starring the young Cecilia Gasdia, singing the title role for the first time.

The mere announcement of the names months ago had created immense excitement, and the audience in the Teatro Comunale had gathered from all over Europe. Some of the spectators felt that the enthusiasm was misplaced. Zeffirelli's sets and costumes were certainly dazzling but were they appropriate? And was the revolving stage, which was often noisy, absolutely necessary? There was a sense of straining for effect, much as there had been in the director's "Traviata" film.

Gasdia was understandably nervous, and her singing — notably in the first act — was more prudent than impassioned. She was producing notes, but she was not creating a character. Zeffirelli's staging made her do a lot of hunching, and she could hardly pass a piece of furniture without slumping onto it. Her movements always seemed studied, never natural. In one of the most moving passages of the last act, as she sang "Gran Dio Morir," she was clumsily groping her way into bed.

Even Kleiber's conducting lacked the incandescence of other occasions. His reading of the two preludes was magical and under his sensitive guidance, certain accompaniments — to the tenor's second act aria, for example — were of a gossamer delicacy. But elsewhere he confined himself to leading a decent performance. Peter Dvorsky was a sound, but unromantic Alfredo. As the senior Germont, Giorgio Zancanaro acted with proper sobri-

ety and sang confidently and warmly.

On the previous night, many members of the same audience had been in Naples, where the Teatro San Carlo was introducing its new season with a similarly gala event: Verdi's "Macbeth" conducted by Riccardo Muti, staged by Sandro Sequi with sets and costumes designed by the sculptor Giacomo Manzù, and starring Renato Bruson and Elizabeth Connell. Here, too there was great anticipation, and to a lesser extent, disappointment. In the past couple of years, under new management, the San Carlo has been struggling to regain a position of eminence. With this "Macbeth" it has firmly asserted its membership in the elite club of major European houses.

It was Muti's evening. The Verdi score blazed forth. Great swelling choruses (the first act finale was breathtaking) alternated with moments of haunting mystery. Although he had announced earlier he was "indisposed" (causing the cancellation of a live telecast of the evening) Bruson appeared and sang at his very best: An imposing portrayal of human weakness and exterior authority. Connell sang, confidently (except for the high note at the end of the sleepwalking scene, which she omitted), but her characterization was made up more of grimaces and gesticulation than of inner urgency.

Her Lady Macbeth was a nag, not a tragic heroine. Veniano Luchetti, playing Macduff, was a noble figure, and he sang with splendid clarity and style. For this darkest of operas, Manzù created a series of all-white sets — they ranged from merely unsuitable to downright silly. Under the circumstances, there wasn't much Sequi could do, and he didn't do much. But fortunately Muti, and the transformed Neapolitan orchestra swept all before them and made the evening memorable.

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James Tissot's "Holyday (The Picnic)."

Tate Gallery

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## STYLE

## HAUTE COUTURE FOR TODDLERS WITH TASTE

In the '60s women joined the movement; in the '70s they joined health clubs; and in the '80s they had children. So did Pamela Plummer. After a series of successful careers, she became, at the age of 37, a first-time and full-time mother. But she wasn't content to stop there. While her work had given her a novel idea of motherhood, her motherhood gave her a novel idea for work. Plummer recognized herself as one of a growing corps of super-moms with new, sophisticated taste in clothing—and new ability to pay for it. In November she and Barbara Ellmaker opened a smart children's boutique in New York City that sells custom-quality, fashionable clothing, accessories and haircuts—a sort of mini-Bendel's for toddlers.

The Shooting Star, between Prince and King streets on Sixth Avenue, had quite a simple genesis. Pamela Plummer couldn't find any dresses to suit the precocious tastes of her two-and-a-half-year-old daughter Aria. "They all looked like hippyish, burlap sacks," Plummer says—and both she and Aria wanted style. "Aria likes to wear fancy dresses. She just begs to wear fancy dresses."

Inside her mother's sleek white boutique Aria's "fancy dresses" are the centerpiece. Handmade and heirloom-quality, they start at \$125 and are designed by Hudacko, who, until Plummer found him, had specialized in custom work for adults only. Ulf Lundqvist, who worked with Plummer at Yves Saint Laurent, created the sportswear, the loungewear and some of the sweaters, too. A small but exquisite collection of

jewelry shares the display area near the front entrance with hats by Kirsten Randolph. A couple of quick and creative haircutters shear wispy locks in another corner, and a few examples of some remarkable swings, created by Local Craftsman Steve Kahn, fill yet another part of the shop. The clothing is meant for children six and under (Plummer says she'll attend to older children next year). There isn't a single man-made fiber, machine-crafted item or standard bowl-cut head to be found in the place. "Everything is individually suited to the child—fashionable, not stuffy," Plummer says. And, she hopes, attractive to other mothers like her.

Now 40, Plummer can recall a lengthy list of the labels she's had: '60s college student; mediator; businesswoman (she worked for Revlon and for Bidermann Industries, the manufacturers for Yves Saint Laurent, Calvin Klein, Ralph Lauren and Karl Lagerfeld); wife (of Bidermann President Michel Zelnik); author (now at work on a book about her generation called *The Changed Ones*); mother; boutique owner. "They're really all part of the same thing," she says. "They're all creative identities. You just exercise more than one."

Aria, a small sleepy child with a tumble of gold-tinged hair, wanders into her mother's office—the renovated basement of a stately Village brownstone. As Plummer presents a muslin mock-up of a jumper and begins to point out the special detailing, Aria lightly runs a small wet finger along the hem.

"I want to wear this," a clear voice interrupts.

## AVENUE

INTERNATIONAL  
A SPECIAL SECTION PUBLISHED BY AVENUE MAGAZINE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

"You can when it's finished, but it's not ready yet. Why don't you go upstairs with Ana [the nanny] and comb your hair for school?"

Pamela Plummer supervised the design and fabrication of everything she sells, and Aria influenced a lot of the decisions she made. "If you're open to expanding your own base of wisdom, you can learn a lot from children. I've learned a lot from Aria. She has

plishment. All our clothes were designed with these things in mind."

And designed fairly quickly, too. The same energy that has pushed Plummer into so many different careers has propelled Shooting Star from just the spark of an idea in January, 1984, into its opening 10 months later—an amazing feat considering that all the merchandise is developed exclusively for this store. "Yeah,



Pamela Plummer was inspired by her daughter to open a children's boutique.

very definite opinions," Plummer says. "There are special things built into these clothes. They can be easily cleaned when they're dirty. They're loose-fitting and are meant to be layered because kids like Aria are so athletic they don't need the same sort of bulky warmth adults do. And they're easy to put on and take off. I've found that Aria really likes to dress herself, even at two and a half. It gives her a sense of accom-

plishment. All our clothes were designed with these things in mind."

well, it sort of shows you what you can do if you like what you're doing and you're behind it 100%." Nor, Plummer admits, did it hurt to have her husband's contacts—and funds.

A baton of celery tipped with yogurt dip traces fluid arcs as Plummer talks about why she thinks Shooting Star will be a success. "In addition to having children's clothes, we wanted to ex-

Please turn page

## FOOD

## AN OASIS OF SERENITY FOR JAPANESE CUISINE

All over New York, it seems, restaurant-goers are huddling in culinary caverns. Dwarfed by cathedral-high ceilings, blocked by exposed architectural columns, they crane their necks in search of fleeting celebrities and shout above the train-station hubbub as desultory waiters hide behind the potted palms. These are restaurants that give new meaning to the notion of dinner theater.

Enter Seryna, a year-old Japanese oasis of good cooking, civility and calm. Despite its pronunciation the restaurant's name does not mean "serene," but rather derives from a Greek word meaning fairy or sprite. The restaurant's owner, Noriaki Fujita, seems to have a predilection for non-Japanese names—he owns a place in Tokyo called Mon Cher Tonton. He also owns two Serynas in Tokyo and one in Yokohama, and he has plans for another to open in Los Angeles next year.

Inside Seryna, one is immediately embraced by Japanese hospitality. The first view is of a small cocktail area and a bar framed in smooth wooden forms reminiscent of waterfront pilings. In the main dining area blond wood walls and tables spaced for conversation lend an atmosphere of quiet privacy.

Scarcely has one been seated when a waitress arrives with a hot towel and a red lacquer tray with silver as well as chopsticks resting on a porcelain block. The menu, which does not change but is frequently augmented by daily specials such as a seasonal conch soup—a delectable blend of vegetables and tender morsels of that

mollusk, served in its own shell—has a wide assortment of possibilities. Among them are the restaurant's two signature dishes, *shabu-shabu* and *ishiyaki* steak, both cooked at the table.

The former, a close relative of the Mongolian hot pot, features either crab or thinly sliced beef dropped briefly, along with seasonal vegetables, into a deeply flavored broth simmering in a handsome hammered-copper pot. These are then eaten with dipping sauces, one a spicy soy-sesame mixture, the other a blend of ponzu vinegar and lime. As a finale the scented, enriched broth is served in a small cup. The steak—either New York sirloin or filet mignon—is cooked on special stones brought from the hot springs area of northern Japan and preheated to 200° centigrade before being carried with great ceremony for use at the table.

More usual Japanese choices make up the rest of Seryna's offerings, which in these days of menu hyperbole can be almost too modestly described. Something called "boiled vegetables," for instance, is a jewel-like assortment of baby eggplant, elegantly cut in spirals; spinach and bean curd squares; lacy lotus root; and pumpkin and bamboo cut to resemble seashells. This delicately artistic presentation is typical: Chef Takahashi and his crew are as skilled at beautiful plates as they are with sure-handed cooking technique. There are sushi and sashimi assortments, the latter including imported tuna and yellowtail as well as such less frequently found

Please turn page

## Avenue A Midi

## Pari Passu

Specialties: Ris de Veau, Millefeuille de Saumon.

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## La Caravelle

Specialties: Le Feuille de Brochet Caladoise, La Poularde au Calvados, Le Soufflé glacé au Abricots.

33 West 55th Street  
(212) 586-4252

## Il Nido

Specialties: Melfatti, Costella Milanese.

251 East 53rd Street  
(212) 753-8450/8451

## La Côte Basque

Specialties: Caille en Croûte and Feuille de Homard aux Morilles.

5 East 55th Street  
(212) 688-6525

## Girafe

Specialties: Veal Martini, "Paglia e Fieno."

208 East 58th Street  
(212) 752-3054

## Il Monello

Specialties: Crostaci Marinara, Crostini Di Polenta.

1460 Second Avenue  
(212) 535-9310

## Felidia Ristorante

Specialties: Polenta with Quail, Pasutice all'Istria.

243 East 58th Street  
(212) 758-1479

## Lion's Rock

Specialties: Breast of Chicken Pecan, Crab Ravioli with Three Cheeses

316 East 77th Street  
(212) 988-3610

## The Palm

Specialties: Prime beef and lobsters.

837 Second Avenue  
(212) 687-2953

## Le Périgord Park

Specialties: Escalope de Saumon au Coulis de Perfil, Navarin de Homard.

575 Park Avenue  
(212) 752-0050

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Specialties: Paillard de Saumon tout Paris

Fort Lee Executive Park  
Two Executive Drive, Ft. Lee, NJ  
(201) 585-9400

## Jim McMullen

Specialties: Chicken Pot Pie and Lemon Sole with chives.

1341 Third Avenue  
(212) 861-4700

## Salta in Bocca

Specialties: Veal Salta in Bocca, Fettucine Casa Linga.

179 Madison Avenue  
(212) 684-1757

## Polo Lounge

Specialties: L'Eventail de Volaille aux Noix and Grenadins de Veau aux Reinettes à la Crème de Calvados.

69th Street at Madison Avenue  
(212) 535-9141

## La Récolte

Specialties: Bouillabaisse, Filet of Venison with Red Cabbage and Chestnuts, Pigeon Tart with Candied Onions

110 East 49th Street  
(212) 421-4389

## La Crémallière

Specialties: Escalope de Saumon farci aux écrevisses and Barquette de ris veau aux morilles.

RF2, Banksville, New York  
(914) 234-3306

## Lutèce

Specialties: Mille-feuilles de Saumon and Médallions de Veau aux morilles.

249 East 50th Street  
(212) 752-2225

## Terrace Five

Specialties: Warm Chicken Salad with Walnut and Ginger Dressing, Angel Hair Pasta with Lobster Brandy Sauce.

Trump Tower, 725 5th Avenue  
(212) 371-5030

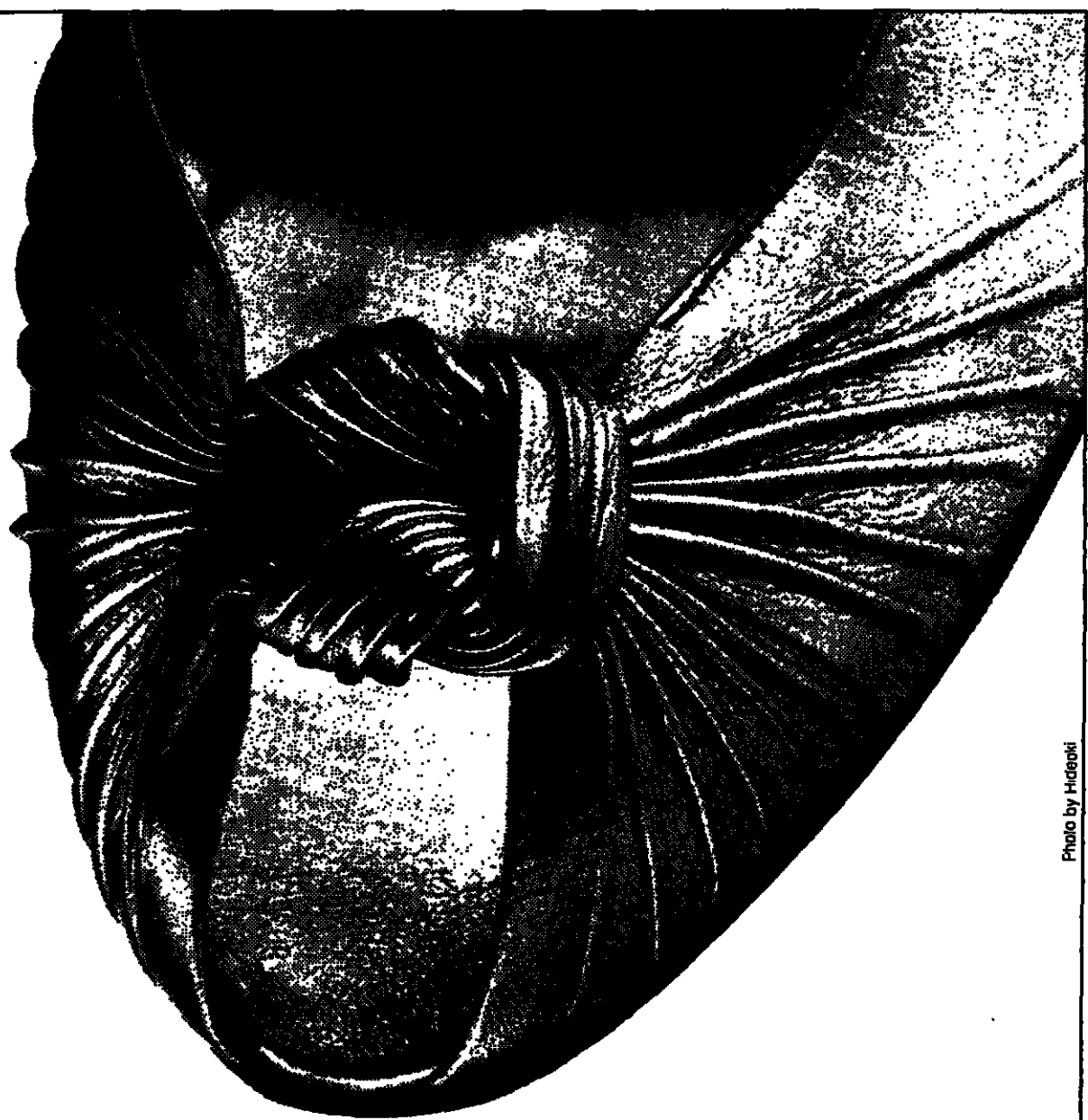


Photo by J. J. Jones

Evina

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## CALENDAR

### DECEMBER 8

¶ Several distinguished columnists will speak at a benefit for the MacDowell Colony in the Metropolitan Club. Cocktails will be served at 7:00 p.m., followed by an 8:00 dinner and dancing from 9:30 to 1:00 a.m. to the music of Bill Harrington and his Orchestra. Mrs. William Schuman will chair the affair with Honorary Chairman Oona Chaplin. Tickets are \$60 for dancing and after-dinner drinks; \$150 for the entire evening; \$500 for two patrons and \$1,000 for two benefactors. One East 60th Street. For information, call 879-4932.

¶ "Sophisticated Rhythms" is the theme of tonight's annual dinner-dance to benefit the Cystic Fibrosis Association of Greater New York. Ballet Star Jacques D'Amboise and Composer Lee Norris will be receiving the 1984 Humanitarian Awards atop the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Tickets for the black-tie gala are \$150 for adults; \$75 for juniors 30 and under. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 366-0555.

### 10

¶ Rawleigh Warner, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of the Mobil Corporation, will be honored this evening at a 6:15 p.m. benefit for Young Audiences, the 31-year-old arts and education organization. Tickets for this annual black-tie affair are \$250 and \$500; funds help support arts education for millions of public school students across the country. The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 831-8110.

### 11

¶ "Christmas in Old New York" is the theme of the Irvington House Institute for Medical Research's benefit auction and dinner-dance at Sotheby's. Tickets are \$135 and \$200, and proceeds help the institute support immunology studies at Rockefeller University and the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. 1334 York Avenue. For information, call 758-8250.

### 12

¶ The International House, a residential and program center for graduate students from nearly 80

countries, holds an honorary dinner tonight for Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, who is retiring as the house's chairman. Cochairmen Mr. and Mrs. Russell S. Reynolds, Jr. will preside over the benefit, which includes 7:00 p.m. cocktails and dancing to the music of Bob Hardwick and his Orchestra. Tickets for the black-tie dinner-dance are \$250. Marriott's Essex House Hotel, 160 Central Park South. For information, call 678-5023.

### 14

¶ Consuls-general from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden are the honored guests at the American Scandinavian Society's annual Christmas Ball at the Hotel Pierre. Mrs. Neel Halpern will be in charge of the proceedings, which begin at 7:30 p.m. Entertainment will be provided by the Walter Ericsson Orchestra and a group of Swedish girls singing Scandinavian Christmas carols. Tickets for this black-tie dinner-dance are \$100. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call 772-0570.

### 21

¶ Julio Iglesias sings in Avery Fisher Hall this evening for the benefit of the American Cancer Society. There will be a cocktail party and supper before the 9:00 p.m. show, as well as a postconcert champagne reception. Robert A. Beck, chairman of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, will chair the event. Tickets for this black-tie trio of events are \$250, \$500 and \$1,000. Lincoln Center. For information, call 997-0100.

### 23

¶ Dance under boughs of evergreen and holly at the 28th annual Gold & Silver Ball in the Grand Hyatt Hotel. From 8:00 p.m. until 1:00 a.m., there will be a delicious buffet and the music of Peter Duchin and his Orchestra. Nancy Reagan will serve as honorary chairman, and Mrs. Michael T. Kaiser is once again the ball chairman. Tickets for this black-tie event are \$100, and proceeds benefit the Youth Counseling League. Park Avenue at 42nd Street. For information, call 473-4300.

### 27

¶ Debutantes from around the world will be present at the 30th International Debutante Ball in

the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Honorary Chairman Mrs. James H. Van Alen will head the receiving line, which forms at 7:30 p.m. A host of alumnae will attend this white-tie fête, where Lester Lanin and his Orchestra will perform. Tickets are \$165, and proceeds benefit the Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Club and the Leukemia Society of America. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 861-5911.

### JANUARY 7

¶ Ralph P. Davidson, chairman of Time, Inc., will host tonight's ATP JAKS benefit for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation. Awards will be given to tennis players who have been selected by their peers as most valuable to the sport. Cocktails begin at 6:30 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the New York Hilton Hotel. Tickets for this star-studded dinner-dance are \$250. Avenue of the Americas at 53rd Street. For information, call 889-2244.

### 13

¶ Skate the day away at the Sky Rink Ice Festival to benefit Family Dynamics. From 3:30 to 5:00 p.m., there will be entertainment by professional skaters, free-for-all skating and hockey clinics. Mrs. Cynthia Susskind will serve as event chairman. Tickets are \$20 for adults and \$10 for children; \$250 and \$500 will allow groups of underprivileged children in free. Proceeds benefit the agency's child-abuse prevention programs. 450 West 33rd Street. For information, call 260-4344.

### 17

¶ Big Brothers, Inc., is holding its sixth annual Sidewalks of New York awards dinner in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Tickets for the black-tie benefit are \$250 and \$500. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call 686-2042.

¶ Sotheby's is the setting for the 11th annual auction/reception to benefit the Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association. Benefit Chairman Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., will orchestrate the evening's events, which include cocktails at 6:00 p.m., followed by a major auction led by Edward Lee Cave. Then, from 8:30 to 11:00 p.m., there will be a silent auction, refreshments and various forms of entertainment. A preview of sale items will take place five days prior to this evening. Tickets are \$150. 1334 York Avenue. For information, call 744-5022.

### 25

¶ It's preview night for those who can't wait to sneak a peek at the annual Winter Antiques Show in the Seventh Regiment Armory. Two showings are available this evening: one from 5:00 to 9:00 p.m. and one from 6:30 to 9:00. The first includes free admission to the exhibit and sale, which run through February 3. A light buffet will be served at both showings. Tickets are \$150 for the four-hour version; \$90 for the shorter one. Proceeds benefit the East Side House Settlement. Park Avenue at 67th Street. For information, call 292-7392.

ful, cheerful but reserved, unobtrusive yet alert to every need.

Just now the proportion of Japanese to Western customers appears to be about two or three to one—a reassuring vote for the restaurant's authenticity. However, as more and more diners discover Seryna's felicitous blend of food and mood, the balance undoubtedly will tip toward hometown sybarites longing to come in from the hard-edged, high-tack gastronomic cold.

—Pat Brown

Seryna, 11 East Fifty-third Street. Telephone: 212-980-9393. All major credit cards accepted.

## DESIGN

### BACHELORS WITH SINGULAR STYLE

Their reputation has always been somewhat less than sterling. Dens of iniquity, perhaps, where beautiful women get invited up for candlelight dinners and cognac by the fire. Or simply pigpens, piled high with unwashed dishes, empty bottles

and dirty laundry. But bachelor pads are only as disreputable as the bachelors who inhabit them—and there are a few refined bachelors in New York with appropriately elegant pads. The candidates below are sophisticated, successful and young. Each has

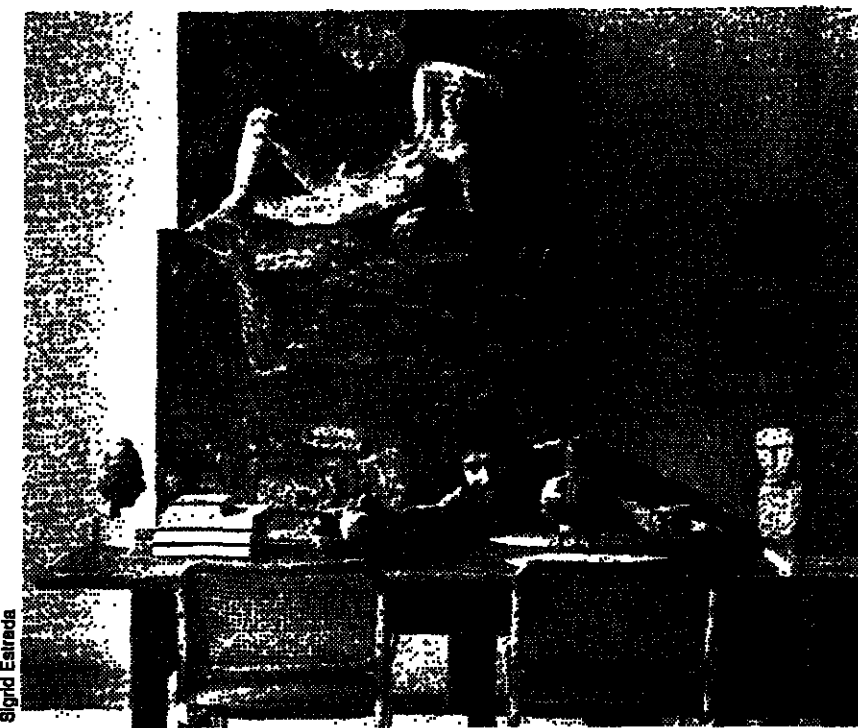


#### CAMILO NOGUERA

Profession: architect, investor  
Age: 43  
Hometown: Bogotá, Colombia  
Education: London University, '66  
Ambition: to find the sort of happiness not found in financial or social success but in becoming a needed person in someone else's life  
Hobbies: playing polo, tennis  
Restaurant: La Grenouille  
Color: navy blue  
Prized Possession: two old books—Hesse's *Steppenwolf* and Maurois' *The Art of Living*  
Favorite Room: living room  
Style of Entertaining: small, cozy sit-down dinners he cooks himself  
Decorator: self, "because one can never delegate one's wife, one's toothbrush or one's taste"  
Design Intention: three moods for three different areas—formal, sporty and relaxed

#### CLIFFORD ROSS

Profession: artist  
Age: 32  
Hometown: New York City  
Education: Yale University, '74; Skowhegan art school, summer '73  
Ambition: "making the best art I can make"  
Hobbies: food and wine  
Restaurant: Il Cantinori  
Colors: maroon and deep yellow  
Prized Possession: Gandharan stucco head  
Favorite Room: studio  
Style of Entertaining: sit-down dinners in the country for no more than eight, with lots of home-cooked pasta  
Decorator: self  
Design Intention: comfortable but with clear room to look at things



#### BRIAN FIX

Profession: international lawyer  
Age: 40  
Hometown: Rochester, New York  
Education: Columbia University, '65; Columbia Law School, '68  
Ambition: to assist in the structuring and expansion of international trade and investments  
Hobbies: tennis, skiing, theater, music  
Restaurant: "the perfect restaurant doesn't exist"  
Color: all  
Prized Possession: statue of a boy carved by Lobi craftsmen  
Favorite Room: living room  
Style of Entertaining: sit-down dinners for 10 to 12 people  
Decorator: self  
Design Intention: open, airy, casual



#### KIRK HENCKELS

Profession: residential real estate agent  
Age: 32  
Hometown: Fort Worth, Texas  
Education: Stanford University, '74; Harvard Business School, '76  
Ambition: to become a real estate mogul  
Hobbies: cancer charity work, riding horses, hunting, wood refinishing, collecting almost anything  
Restaurant: Juanita's, "21" Club  
Color: dark butler's green  
Prized Possession: Early American Empire bed, circa 1810  
Favorite Room: living room—because of the fireplace  
Style of Entertaining: khakis in front of the fire or black-tie dinners; unless serving game, meals are catered  
Decorator: "my apartment isn't decorated—it's collected"  
Design Intention: old men's club



## STYLE

Continued from opening page

press a certain kind of enthusiasm for children, for living and for work. There's a new openness to living life more fully, and that includes enjoying your children and not limiting the circumstances you choose to raise them in." Aria, she points out, has taken gymnastics lessons since she was one and piano lessons since she was two.

The nanny calls down: Aria's ready for school. Pamela Plum-

mer excuses herself and goes to help Aria on with her tiny down vest and raincoat. But Aria balks at the vest.

"You don't want to wear that? Okay, but what then?"

"That." A brown Chinese jacket.

"You see, even at this age,"

Pamela Plummer shrugs with a bit of bemused pride, "they have very definite opinions."

—Marley Klaus

## FOOD

Continued from opening page

items as slightly slithery sweet shrimp, all served on a bed of ice. There is beef sashimi too—rather like an Oriental carpaccio—and tempura dishes deep-fried to ethereal lightness. The seafood tempura assortment even includes some lobster.

Seryna's fish dishes—broiled, fried or steamed—are handled well. The red snapper is cooked whole in an herb-scented broth and festooned with clouds of scallion and cilantro. It's exemplary. Crab appears in many

guises apart from the *shabu-shabu* as an hors d'oeuvre, in salad, in tempura, in *shumai* dumplings, sautéed with lemon and *wasabi*, as fried crab claws or the house special crab *kohra-age*—stuffed in the shell and served with a sweet but quite wonderful sauce.

In both the private and the public dining rooms, Seryna's service may be its most appealing asset. The young, attractive staff lives up to one's idea of what service should be: discreet and help-



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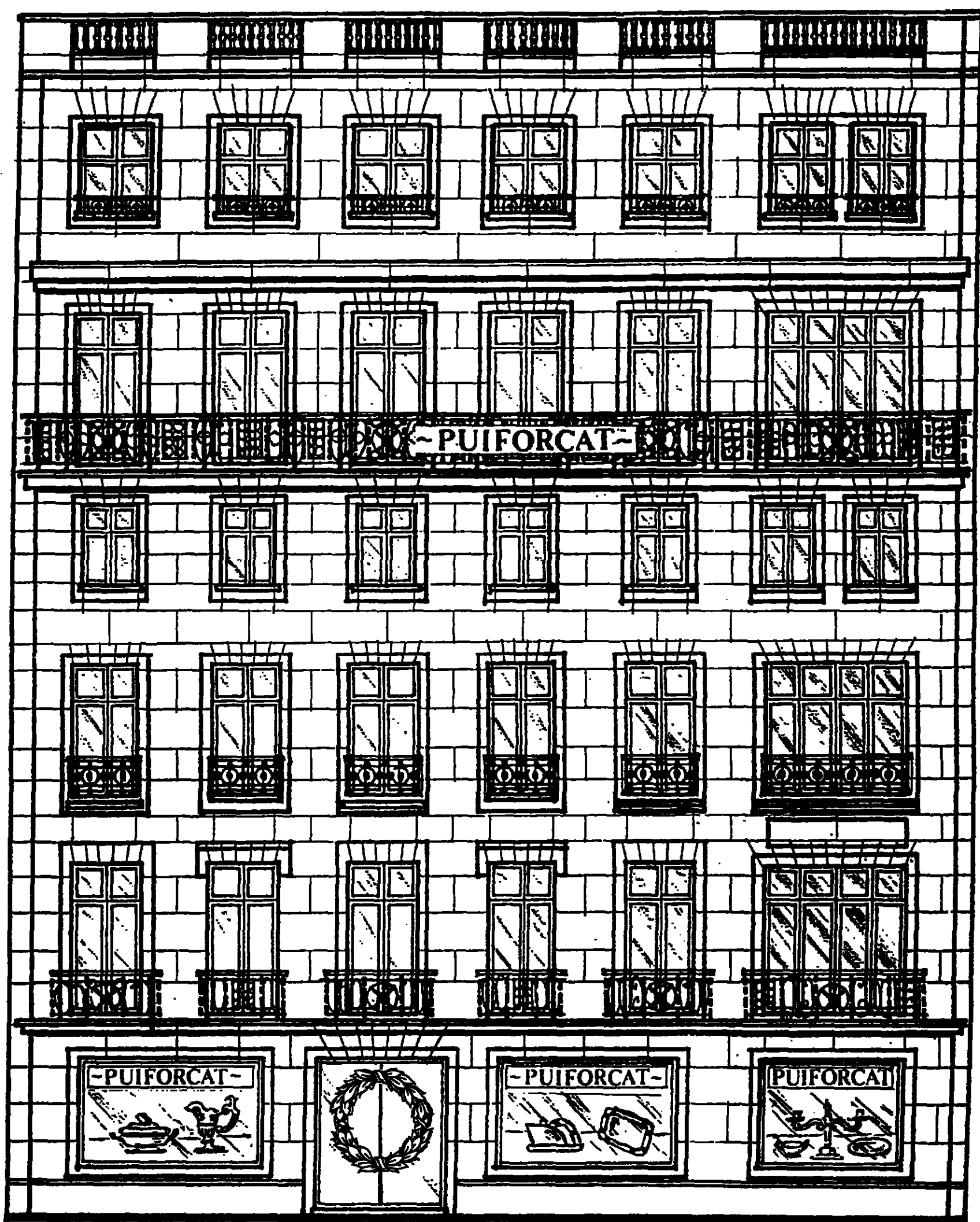
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## ARTS / LEISURE



Schiele's "Liebespaar" was sold for £3.19 million in London auction.

## Big Pictures Get the Big Prices

**LONDON** — The frantic scramble for large works carrying famous signatures goes on. In the field of late 19th- and 20th-century masters it worked wonders at Sotheby's sale Tuesday.

With hardly any picture qualifying as an unforgettable masterpiece, the session registered a London record of £13.9 million (\$16.7 million). Yet, the market is not bullish. Out of 75 lots 22 were bought for failing to reach the reserve minimum price required by the seller. The auction's success was due essentially to a certain category of paintings of which the

## SOUREN MELIKIAN

Monet landscape illustrated in color on the glossy catalog cover was the perfect symbol. Called "The Japanese Bridge in Monet's Garden," the picture, painted in 1900, is signed in red letters across some blue stalks in the bottom left corner — and nowadays a good legible signature is crucial. The landscape was painted at a time when Monet was reverting to the color scheme of his early days — lots of pinkish mauves, turquoise blue, shades of green, acid yellow and lavender blue. It has that blurred appearance which, to the general public, is typical of Impressionism. Monet produced some masterpieces in that particular series done in his garden. Tuesday's offering wasn't one of them. The composition is bland and the brushwork shoddy. Monet's genius at suggesting the play of summer light on grass and foliage doesn't work in this case.

Buyers could not have cared less. The rosy blur went up to £1,056,000, which could be a world record for a mediocre Monet.

A similar absence of concern for intrinsic pictorial merit accounts for another unbelievable price. André Derain painted some admirable landscapes in 1905-07 at the height of his Fauve period when he seemed set on a course that could have made him the great master that he never was in the end. One of these landscapes, signed and dated 1905, was included in the auction. A tree with gnarled trunk rises from the left up to the top, its foliage hanging across the width of the painting. A river in shades of pale blue and yellow appears in the distance. The landscape is otherwise done in strong green, purple, red and blackish brown. The color scheme is vigorous but lacks the firm outline and the rhythm which characterize the best of Derain at that period. In July 1975, the painting, which was then part of the Robert Kahn-Silber collection was sold for \$77,000. The price was thought enormous by most professionals. Last Tuesday, they remained speechless as they watched it climb slowly to \$676,000. It is a world record for the artist, and owes more to its size of 60 by 81 centimeters (23½ by 31¾ inches) than to its perfection.

That size is a key factor was demonstrated a few minutes later when a second early Derain landscape, also done in 1905, was knocked down at \$126,500, below Sotheby's low estimate. It is a very fine painting, more advanced in style for the period than the larger landscape, Fauvist in mood and color, its brushwork heralded a kind of abstractionism that was to blossom some years later. More-over the glowing color scheme of intense red orange, ochre and turquoise blue give the view of the fishing harbor at Collioure on France's Mediterranean coast an instant appeal that should have boosted it. It measures only 14 by 18 inches (36 by 46 centimeters), too small to be worth much to present-day buyers.

Pictorial achievement mattered so little at the auction that the pale reflection of a great style was enough as long as signature and size fitted the bill. The view of a scene in a restaurant "Au restaurant Shepherd's, Cairo," by Kees van Dongen in 1928 is hardly the painting one might have expected to establish a world record for the artist. It shows diners sitting at tables in a Moorish style restaurant, while waiters in red waistcoats move about. The style retains some hint of the artist's Fauve period in the early 1900s when van Dongen, like Derain, seemed bound to become a great artist before he allowed himself to be diverted into a facile commercial manner. The color palette in blue, red and white with touches of bluish green betrays the influence of Matisse's contemporary work. But the composition is far too picturesque. When the work first appeared at auction, in a New York sale held at Sotheby Park Bernet in October 1968, it sold for \$40,000. Ten years later it went for \$115,000. On Tuesday, at \$319,000, it went for substantially more. Its large size, 100 x 81 centimeters, proved irresistible.

The trend toward big works reached an apex when the sale came to "Liebespaar" (Lovers), by Egon Schiele, signed and dated 1914. A man and a woman are depicted side by side in a style related to German Expressionism with touch of Cubist influence. The monstrousness of the two characters, with distorted hands looking like claws and sickly brownish skin, is typical of Schiele. The picture is large, 119 by 139 centimeters. Schiele's paintings are almost unobtainable. Last December the equally unobtainable Gustav Klimt, Schiele's master, made a record price with "Der goldene Ritter" which sold for \$682,000 at Sotheby's in London. At this week's auction, the price for the Schiele was \$3,190,000, a record.

A painting by René Magritte that looks like a hyperrealist poster for mineral water could not have been further removed from Schiele. "La Corde Sensible," a landscape with mountains in the background, is done with photographic accuracy, in light colors. A gigantic glass rises in the foreground and appears to be supporting a huge cloud that hovers over a plain. This belated hangover of Surrealism is dated 1960. But it measures 112 by 145 centimeters. It established a record for Magritte at \$352,000. The Monet, the Derain, the Schiele and the Magritte have nothing in common except large dimensions.

The following day an unfinished visitor straying into Sotheby's might not have surmised that Tuesday's sale had taken place. Several beautiful paintings were to be had for prices that bore no relationship to the huge sums paid in the salesroom the night before. One of the very best landscapes by Maurice Denis, blending the Fauve style and the Symbolic mode was sold for \$26,420. In quality it is worthy of the greatest museum pieces. Alas, it is just a shade too

## Antonio Gaudi Show Opens in Barcelona

**BARCELONA** — An exhibit of the works of the architect Antonio Gaudi opened here Wednesday, 58 years after his death.

The exhibit includes 430 photographs and 17 plaster models of his works, including the Sagrada Família (Church of the Holy Family). Gaudi sparked controversy with wavy Art Nouveau buildings that sport comical towers, windows with elaborate grills and colored facades studded with tiles and glass.

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## Nolde's Dazzling Watercolors

By Edith Schloss  
International Herald Tribune

**ROME** — By far the most dazzling event to have reached the Roman art scene this year is a retrospective of 169 watercolors by the best of the German Expressionists, Emil Nolde. Painted between 1901 and 1951, none is larger than 13 by 20 inches (35 by 50 centimeters).

Each small picture opens up wide worlds of weather and moods: far-stretching land, the rollers of the surf, mid-ocean waves, fleeting or moving cloudscapes and rare bursts of rising or sinking sun above them; the faces of mummies or friends; garden flowers and birds. Everything has been watched and experienced with a romantic vision and then set down with swirling fast brushwork.

The northern sky, water and earth, flesh and petals, are rendered in brilliant layers of color, ranging from tart luminous yellows to deep violets and seaweed greens, from spashes of blood red to ultramarines and velvety indigo, in a richness that is hard to match. No one since Turner pushed watercolor painting to such extreme limits and that medium, usually associated with the efforts of dilettantes and English lady travelers, is here revealed in the full power of its denser, spontaneity of touch and clear transparencies.

Besides the landscapes there are portraits, figures of actors, bandits and dancers.

Nolde was born a farmer's son in 1867 in northern Germany near the Danish border. His illustrated postcards of folk tales and fables brought him early financial success in Switzerland. After much travel in Italy and the South Seas, he eventually converted an old factory in Seebüll near the Danish border into a house and studio. In 1906 he became a member of the German Expressionist group called Die Brücke and in 1908 joined the Berlin Secession. Like other misguided romantics he sympathized with the Nazis, Martin Urban of the Nolde Foundation writes in the catalog. When Heinrich Himmler closed one of his shows in Germany, propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels opened it again. Nevertheless his works were put into the notorious "Degenerate Art" exhibition in Munich in 1937, and afterward more than 1,000 of them were sold abroad or burned. Unlike other Expressionists, Nolde refused to become a refugee and stayed on in Germany but never went to Berlin again. In 1938 he was forbidden to paint, but despite repeated police visits to his studio managed to paint a large number of watercolors in secret. He called them "pictures not painted." Ada, his wife of 40 years died in 1946, but in 1948 Nolde married a 26-year-old daughter of a friend. In the years between 1945 and 1951, already in his 70s, he reached his fullest and most happily productive period. Nolde died in his Seebüll in 1956 at the age of 89 and was buried in the garden next to Ada.

The collection here is from the Seebüll Foundation of Ada and Emil Nolde.

"Emil Nolde, Watercolors," Gal-

leria Nazionale D'Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131, until Jan. 20.

There could be no greater contrast than the one between the emotional looseness of the northern master and the quiet understatement of the Mediterranean Morandi.

Giorgio Morandi (1890-1964) lived in his native Bologna all his life, but spent his summers and some years during World War II in Grizzana, a small village in the foothills of the Apennines. There, from his house in a valley, he would look out at a mild and unimpressive landscape — beige fields rolling away to gentle hills, accented by the exclamation point of a dark cypress here, the crisscross of olive groves there, some blond haystacks and the pink sides of brick barns and farm houses plain and still under skies bleached pale blue by the midday sun — to set it all down with slow deliberation.

In every one of Morandi's paintings there is meditative and carefully considered perception and poetry at work. He took the essentials from the complexity of life, filtering it down to basic shapes and a few shades of color worn down by the sun, which, though never visible, is always there. With a creamy brushed fabric of strokes he built up his quiet composition, his tranquil call for order.

In his still life, more typical of him than the landscapes, the bottles, basins and vases stand poised like the slender saints in Piero della Francesca's frescoes, and in these landscapes too patterns and cube shapes are arranged with the same sense of Mediterranean proportion and measure. Nothing is exaggerated or agitated here, and there would be no indication of movement were it not for the shadows thrown by an imperceptibly traveling sun. Quietness and even light make for presences beyond reality.

Though Morandi was close to metaphysical painting, futurism and other avant-garde movements of his fellow painters and friends in his youth in the '20s, seen in the context of Italian art today he is clearly part of the grand tradition.

For his lack of obvious variation, for pursuing his chosen road in solitude, for his gentle but stubborn insistence on the old values of order and moderation, he is loved and hated. He brought Italian classicism to an extreme. He is the last of the classicists.

"Giorgio Morandi, Landscapes," Galleria Dell'Oca, Via Dell'Oca 41, until Jan. 20.

Alberto Savinio (1891-1952), a

friend of Morandi, was also Giorgio de Chirico's younger brother. He was a composer and essayist as well as one of the originators of metaphysical painting, a style which later generated French Surrealism.

In his drawings here, columns, Greek gods in 1920s clothing, ocean steamers entering bedrooms, and all the other paraphernalia of the style play their inevitable role as symbols of middle class stultification.

"Alberto Savinio, Drawings," Galleria Il Segno, Via Capo le Case, 4, until Jan. 10.

When Marc Chagall was still young and wandering from country to country, there was much sharp wit and imagination in the topsy turvy renderings of his childhood village and its Jewish ritual, and of the going-to in a cruel world as a tragicomic circus. But safely settled in France at last, he slowly lost his bite.

This is brought out in this badly balanced show. Many gouaches, drawings and other snippets come from Chagall's own collection. Whimsies like "The Hunter" and "The Traveler," and several self-portraits and tender drawings of his wife Bella and baby Ida are memorable; and a series of studies of Adam and Eve, set designs for the Jewish theater, and a very few oils of village memories in dark glowing colors also show Chagall at his best in his youth. Then toward the '40s, there are the designs for costumes and sets of "Firebird," the Stravinsky-Balanchine ballet, but eventually rows and rows of pictures with the usual bouquet of lilies, the goat, the angel, the bride, floating over fluffy surfaces of cloying color melting into one another. The later Chagall became complacent and illustrative and never came back to the bright, heart-breaking fantasy of his early life.

"Marc Chagall, Drawings, Prints, Oils," Capitoline Museum, Palazzo dei Conservatori Capitoline Hill, until Jan. 13.

## Collector's Guide

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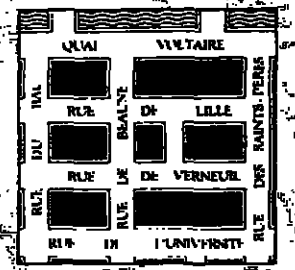


Emil Nolde's "Schauspielerin" (Actress), 1910-11.

## ANTIQUES

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## AUCTION SALES

## CHATEAU DE CASTELNAU

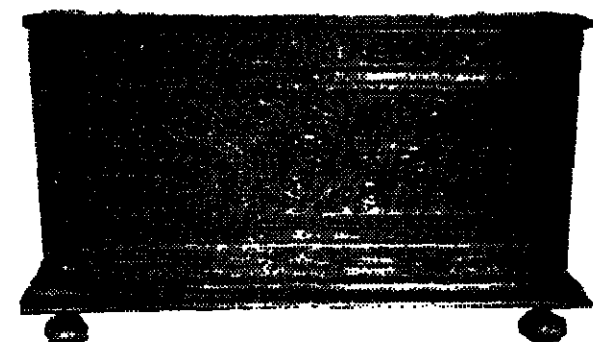
Village of PLOU (Cher) - 23 kms. from Bourges (France)



SATURDAY DECEMBER 15 AND SUNDAY 16, 1984 at 2 p.m.  
FURNITURE AUCTION SALE

from the chateau, due to the liquidation of the estate of INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL D'INNOVATION (I.I.I.)  
As per an order from the Juge Commissaire and at the request of M<sup>re</sup> Yvon GUILLOU, Attorney at law  
Syndic-Administrateur judiciaire  
23 Avenue du 11-Novembre, Bourges (Cher)

Many pieces of furniture and chairs, mainly of the XVIIIth century, in natural wood and inlaid mahogany: regional armoires, desks, bookcases, showcases, filing-cabinet, writing and game tables, dressing tables, ladies work tables, gueridons, tric trac table, Louis XVI period mahogany dining room furniture, Regence gilded wood mirror, small treasure chest, gilded wood chandelier, billiard lamps.  
Late XVIIIth-century carved chest, partly restored, Restoration rosewood bedroom furniture, with fine threads of citron wood, pair of small armchairs stamped DELANOIS (to be restored).



Earthenware, porcelain, opaline, curios, objets d'art, lamps, silverware, fireplace ornaments, large Smyrne rug. Painting by A. DAUZATS (1862), XVIIIth-century large wooden crucifix and religious paintings.  
General map of the Chateau de Castelnau.

Public viewing: Friday December 14, 1984 from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.  
Saturday December 15 and Sunday 16, 1984 from 10 a.m. to noon.

Friday December 14, 1984 from 10 a.m. to noon:  
Sale of furniture and material from kitchens and dependencies.

M<sup>re</sup> Maurice DARMANCIER  
Auctioneer  
11 Rue Fulton  
18000 Bourges (Cher)  
Tel.: (48) 24 02 90

To get to the Chateau de Castelnau: Michelin road map No. 68 - folded segment No. 10.

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**SOULEIMA ZOD**

From December 6 to 20 1984

## GALERIE MERMOZ

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	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
Chesapeake	6144	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	—
FTI	5714	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1/8
Sealed Air	1825	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/8
MOODY	1341	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/8
Worthington	1128	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	+ 1/8
Kryoflex	992	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	—
Wynn	895	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/8
Amsted	865	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—
Danamon	823	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/8
GRUPO	795	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/8
Shelco	857	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—
CHRYMA	736	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	— 1/8

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
202.45	201.83	202.00	+ 1.17

It was the second large consecutive increase for M-1, bothering investors who feel that quickening money supply growth could stop the Federal Reserve from loosening credit further.

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PEAA	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91</									



# Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8-9, 1984

## ECONOMIC SCENE

### Political Battle Looms in U.S. Over Military Spending Cuts

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The struggle to cut the budget deficit has begun. President Ronald Reagan has given the cabinet his proposals for cutting nonmilitary spending by \$32 billion in the coming fiscal year. He wants to shrink the deficit to \$100 billion by 1985, from about \$200 billion now.

The president's plan for reducing civilian outlays includes a one-year, 5-percent pay cut for civilian federal employees and cutbacks in rural housing, school lunches, student loans, veterans' health benefits, farm price supports, crop insurance, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, small-business loans, export-import loans, aid to families with dependent children, Medicaid and other programs.

Mr. Reagan wants to omit in 1986 cost-of-living adjustments for black lung disability benefits, food stamps, workers' compensation for federal employees, veterans' benefits, railroad retirement, Civil Service retirement benefits and Supplemental Security Income for the poor who lack Social Security protection. Ironically — but in keeping with his campaign promise — Mr. Reagan would keep full cost-of-living adjustments for Social Security pensioners.

The president has not disclosed his plans for trimming military spending. He wants to wait until next week after he has had a chance to discuss the military budget with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who has been in Europe for a meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Administration sources say, however, that about \$8 billion in military cuts will be required to achieve the president's goal of a \$42-billion reduction in total spending next year. The military cuts might reach, they said, \$20 billion in 1987 and \$30 billion in 1988.

These figures imply a moderate reduction in the rate of increase of military spending. Military outlays climbed from \$157.5 billion in 1981 to \$266.2 billion this year and, according to the administration's budget for the fiscal year 1985, are planned to rise to \$311 billion in the fiscal year 1986 and \$409 billion in 1989. Budget authority for military spending would go up even more, reaching \$456 billion in 1989.

Mr. Reagan's military plans have come under fire from Senator Barry Goldwater, the Republican of Arizona, who is regarded as a tough hawk on military matters. Mr. Goldwater, who is scheduled to become chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, told The Washington Post this week that the president should freeze military spending at last year's level and kill the MX missile.

Coy Eklund, retired chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, served as a member of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, led by J. Peter Grace. Mr. Eklund believes that there are enormous opportunities for eliminating waste in the military area, but he warns that doing so will be a herculean task politically.

For instance, the Grace Commission's report found that the Defense Department maintains some 5,600 separate installations and bases in the United States and worldwide. It found that, although the Pentagon's military and civilian employee population had been reduced from about five million people to three million, "significant base realignments and closures had virtually ceased since the mid-1970's."

Mr. Eklund says the Grace Commission found that, of the 3,000 domestic United States military bases, all but about 300 could be closed without harm to the nation's military needs. But the commission noted that "every state and almost 60 percent of all Congressional districts contain, or are adjacent to, military bases or other installations. The payrolls and procurement from these bases provide extensive benefits to the communities." Indeed, Mr. Weinberger often has stressed the economic benefits that flow from the Pentagon budget.

But the problem of closing bases does not lie just, or primarily, in the Pentagon. Congress has rigorously restricted the Defense

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

## Currency Rates

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	Sfr	Yen
Amsterdam	2.4655	177.22	36.35	0.1829	163.67	2.4875	163.67
Brussels	41.865	74.54	32.65	0.2615	17.835	24.025	25.065
Frankfurt	3.071	3.203	3.205	1.62	86.1	121.15	129.05
Milan	1.282	2.718	11.278	2.283	4.192	74.86	27.45
New York	1.0000	1.7778	36.35	0.1829	163.67	2.4875	163.67
Paris	6.5455	1.3657	1.3657	0.2615	17.835	24.025	25.065
Yen	246.10	297.05	81.37	36.35	17.835	24.025	25.065
Zurich	2.5465	2.2055	2.2055	0.2615	17.835	24.025	25.065
Yen	163.67	163.67	163.67	163.67	163.67	163.67	163.67
Yen	163.67	163.67	163.67	163.67	163.67	163.67	163.67

## Dollar Values

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	Sfr	Yen
U.S.	1.0000	1.7778	36.35	0.1829	163.67	2.4875	163.67
U.S.	1.0000	1.7778	36.35	0.1829	163.67	2.4875	163.67
U.S.	1.0000	1.7778	36.35	0.1829	163.67	2.4875	163.67
U.S.	1.0000	1.7778	36.35	0.1829	163.67	2.4875	163.67
U.S.	1.0000	1.7778	36.35	0.1829	163.67	2.4875	163.67
U.S.	1.0000	1.7778	36.35	0.1829	163.67	2.4875	163.67
U.S.	1.0000	1.7778	36.35	0.1829	163.67	2.4875	163.67
U.S.	1.0000	1.7778	36.35	0.1829	163.67	2.4875	163.67

## Interest Rates

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

## Asian Dollar Rates

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%

## Key Money Rates

Key Money Rates				
	100% - 100%	100% - 100%	100% - 100%	100% - 100%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%	9 1/8%

## Gold Prices

Federal Funds	8 1/2	8 3/4	Call Money	7 1/2	7 1/4
Prime Rate	11 1/4	11 1/4	91-day Treasury Bill	9 1/4	9 1/4
Banker's Loan Rate	8 1/4	8 3/4	3-month interbank	9 13/16	9 1/4

## Gold Options

1-month Treasury Bills	2.58	2.62	Discount Rate		
CD's 30-59 days	2.40	2.34	Call Money	6 7/16	6%
TB's 40-59 days	2.57	2.62	60-day interbank	6 7/16	6 7/16

## Richardson Savings & Loan Bank and Trust Company

Overnight Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	5.60	5.60
Overnight Rate	5.70	5.70

Gold Prices	
100% - 100%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%
100% - 100%	9 1/8%

## Gold Options

France				Hong Kong	330.30	330.30	+ 0.00
				Luxembourg	330.25	—	— 0.00
Discontinued Date	100%	100%		Porto (12.5 kilo)	330.42	330.46	— 0.02

## Gold Options

month interbank	10%	10%	New York
month interbank	10%	10%	Official findings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong

### Farm Unit Merger Discussed

Allis Reportedly Talks to Massey

Reuters

CHICAGO — Allis-Chalmers Corp. is negotiating with Massey-Ferguson Ltd. over the possible merger of their North American farm machinery operations, company sources said Friday.

An Allis spokesman declined to comment on the reports. He said Allis is examining all of its options in an effort to return its farm business to profitability.

However, other Allis sources close to the negotiations said that the two companies reopened talks when International Harvester Co. agreed last week to sell its agricultural implements division to Tenneco Inc. for \$430 million in cash and stock.

The sources said Allis and Massey are talking about forming a new North American venture to jointly make and sell farm tractors and self-propelled combines.

They said both companies are seeking to spin off their North American farm operations by forming a new company in which both Allis and Massey would have a 50-percent share.

However, Massey would be the operating partner, Allis sources have said, noting an agreement might be obtained in early 1985.

They also said any joint venture pact would require approval of Allis and Massey creditors.

Allis' 75 bank and insurance creditors are set to meet next week in Milwaukee with Allis officials to work out a new debt refinancing and approve restructuring of the firm's company operations.

Allis had attempted to sell its finance subsidiary to Security Pacific Corp. for \$190 million, but the deal collapsed for undisclosed reasons. Allis now is holding merger talks with Massey in an effort to spin off Allis' farm group and restore profitability to the parent firm, the sources added.

The sources noted the current Allis-Massey talks are the second this year.

Earlier, Allis reportedly had been negotiating to supply Massey with high-horsepower farm tractors for resale under Massey's own nameplate.

### Pöhl Says EMS Goals Have Not Been Reached

Reuters

BOON — Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, said Friday that the European Monetary Union's ambitious aims have not been achieved and the European Currency Unit cannot overcome barriers that repeatedly have hampered monetary integration among EC member countries.

Mr. Pöhl told a meeting of European savings banks that the EMS, created in 1979 to prevent excessive fluctuations in European currency exchange rates, probably has led to a stabilization of the currencies.

But "one should not forget that the system is incomplete and under no terms can it be considered as secure on a lasting basis," he said.

Mr. Pöhl said the institutional phase of the EMS, which was supposed to follow within two years of its conception, is unrealistic and more effort should be applied to making the existing system as efficient as possible.

The original vision of the ECU becoming the germ of a common currency for EC nations and as a counterweight to the U.S. dollar must be carefully examined, he said. That vision presupposes a European central bank as leader of last resort, robbing the Bundesbank of autonomy as central bank of West Germany, he added.

The lack of a European central bank is one reason the ECU is not a true currency, Mr. Pöhl said, adding he saw no readiness or possibility to develop the EMS that far.

The West German finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, told parliament last week that European monetary cooperation must be strengthened, but not at the expense of West Germany's low inflation rate.

He said a greater role for the ECU was not a main priority and urged Britain's participation in the EMS.

Mr. Pöhl also said a British decision to join the EMS would "without doubt be of great value."

He said there are still flaws with the EMS. And although Mr. Pöhl

said he cannot foresee the immediate need for an EMS realignment, inflation differences between the member nations will make adjustments unavoidable and an end to the dollar's strength could lead to new tensions.

A recent upsurge of interest in the ECU seems to be more an expression of the inability to integrate monetary policies, rather than of success of that integration, Mr. Pöhl said.

However, the EMS has aided central bank cooperation and encouraged some countries to correct budget deficits.

"From the point of view of monetary policy, it is especially regrettable that in the field of capital movements practically no progress has been made," Mr. Pöhl said.

"Rather the opposite has occurred," Mr. Pöhl said.

Mr. Pöhl said private development of the ECU probably is limited due to wide fluctuations in its value, despite it being a basket of the EC currencies.

Interest in ECU-denominated accounts in West Germany, currently banned by the Bundesbank, appears small, making it easy for the central bank to continue its rejection of such accounts.

EMS central banks can settle only 50 percent of liabilities in ECUs. Commenting on current discussions to relax this regulation, Mr. Pöhl said that the Bundesbank always has been anxious to avoid an accumulation of ECUs and keep currency reserves liquid.

Discussions now seem to concentrate on ways of mobilizing ECU holdings, which are not easily convertible, by central banks in return for a relaxation of the 50-percent limit.

ECU Plan Endorsed

European heads of government have endorsed proposals for the trade bloc's Executive Commission that would have ECUs replace the dollar in many international transactions. The New York Times reported.



State officials are keeping a 24-hour watch on Union Carbide's plant in Institute, West Virginia, where methyl isocyanate output has been halted and stocks are being depleted.

### With Stock Price Dropping, Analysts Disagree Over Fate of Union Carbide

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wall Street securities analysts disagree sharply about Union Carbide's prospects after the industrial accident in Bhopal, India. Although the price of Union Carbide shares has plummeted since Monday's fatal gas leak, some analysts said the market has overreacted.

All those who were interviewed Thursday agreed that the impact on the company will depend on whether legal liability is or seems likely to be established.

Union Carbide, a multinational company based in Danbury, Connecticut, said that it can cover all claims for compensation and damages resulting from the poisonous leak.

"The Bhopal tragedy is without precedent," the company said. "But considering both the insurance and other resources available, the financial structure of Union Carbide is not threatened."

The company's director of health, safety and environmental affairs, Jackson B. Browning, read the statement but declined to say which insurance companies are covering Union Carbide, or how much coverage it has.

He also declined to elaborate on what "other resources" might be used to pay compensation and damages to the victims in Bhopal. The reference appeared to point to factories, machinery, and other assets of the huge chemical company that could be sold off.

Some experts have speculated that the company might be forced to seek protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The conjecture has been particularly appar-

ent on Wall Street, where Union Carbide stock has fallen steadily since the initial reports of the Bhopal deaths and injuries.

"The company categorically denies that it is considering seeking protection under the bankruptcy laws," said Union Carbide, which ranked as the 37th-largest industrial concern in the United States last year on the basis of \$9 billion in sales.

Union Carbide Corp. shares dropped \$1.87 to \$36.87 on Friday after falling \$5.50 on Thursday. It was the second-most heavily traded on the New York Stock Exchange on Friday, when more than 3.6 million shares changed hands. Union Carbide was the most heavily traded stock on Thursday, at 6.7 million shares. Just 17 months ago, the stock sold for \$74 a share.

"In cases like this, stock goes in a tunnel and doesn't come out for a number of years," said Brian R. Fernandez, senior vice president and director of research for Nomura Securities International.

He compared Union Carbide's situation to that of the Manville Corp., once the largest asbestos producer in the United States, which filed Chapter 11 protection in 1982 after thousands of its workers contracted diseases they said were related to their work. Mr. Fernandez also made a parallel to Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., the Swiss company that he said suffered significantly after a plant it operated in Seveso, Italy, exploded in 1976 and released the chemical dioxin.

On the other hand, Salomon Brothers is now enthusiastic about the stock.

"At \$39 a share, we're a buyer, not a seller," said

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

### U.S. Jobless Rate Declined Steeply In November

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. unemployment rate fell to 7.2 percent in November from 7.4 percent, the sharpest decline since June and an indication to many economists that the recent economic slump will not become an outright recession.

The Labor Department reported Friday that the number of new jobs rose by 300,000 last month and the number of employed Americans climbed to a record 105.9 million. The number of people without jobs declined to 8.2 million from 8.4 million, the department said.

The unemployment rate now is below the 7.5-percent rate when President Ronald Reagan first took office and is at one of the lowest levels of his administration. The unemployment rate hit 7.1 percent in June, but then jumped back to 7.5 percent in July and been relatively unchanged since then.

The only other time the unemployment rate was as low as 7.2 percent during the Reagan administration was in April 1981.







## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Jacobs Confirms Large ITT Purchase

Los Angeles Times Service  
NEW YORK—Irwin L. Jacobs, a Minnesota investor, has confirmed that he has been accumulating shares in ITT Corp. but has not commented on speculation that he may be involved in a bid to take over the conglomerate.

ITT, the most active stock with 3.6 million shares traded, rose 30 cents Friday to close at \$1.625. On Thursday, it rose 75 cents, and was the second most active stock for the second day in a row. On Wednesday, when the rumors first circulated, the stock rose \$2.675.

In an interview, Mr. Jacobs acknowledged that he had bought 1.8 million shares that were part of one block trade. He said he was "very heavily involved" in another block purchase of 2.38 million shares by his broker, Jefferies & Co. of Los Angeles.

If Mr. Jacobs bought all 4.1 million shares, he would have bought

about 3 percent of ITT's stock in Thursday's trading alone.

Mr. Jacobs would not comment on his intentions in making the purchases, and ITT said that it had no knowledge of his plans. But an ITT spokesman, Jim Gallagher, noted that ITT's chairman, Rand V. Araskog, has vowed that "if it's anyone's intention to come after us, they're in for the fight of their life."

The ITT spokesman also said the New York-based conglomerate has retained two investment banking houses, Goldman Sachs & Co. and Lazard Freres, to help devise ways to stave off any takeover threat.

There have been persistent rumors that several investors, including Mr. Jacobs and the Pritzker family of Chicago, are contemplating a takeover of ITT.

Mr. Jacobs' stock purchases became the center of a dispute on Thursday. His block of 1.8 million shares was part of a trade first

reported as a sale of 2 million shares. But shortly after noon, the New York Stock Exchange said that the purchase was for 500,000 shares.

Mr. Jacobs then called the Dow Jones News Service, which routinely reports large block trades, to insist that the block trade had been made for 2 million shares and that he would hold his brokerage responsible for delivering all 1.8 million shares in his order.

Richard Torrenzano, a spokesman for the exchange, said that the error was apparently made by a floor broker, and that the brokerage had appealed the exchange's ruling.

Jefferies & Co., a brokerage house, said it had reached an understanding with Mr. Jacobs on the block of ITT stock, Reuters said.

Jefferies said it was able to purchase a sufficient number of ITT shares in other transactions.

## State Court Prevents Phillips From Blocking Takeover Bid

The Associated Press

NEW YORK—A Delaware court issued a temporary order Friday to prevent Phillips Petroleum Co. from blocking the start of an unsolicited \$9.1-billion takeover bid.

A day earlier, an Oklahoma court issued an order to block the takeover group, led by T. Boone Pickens, a Texas oilman, from proceeding with its bid to increase its holdings in Phillips.

Friday's temporary restraining order barred Phillips from taking any steps to enforce the Oklahoma order. It also barred Phillips from raising the same issue in any court outside Delaware.

The takeover group has notified the Securities and Exchange Commission that it intends to seek the removal of Phillips' board.

The assault on Phillips, the eighth largest U.S. oil company, was launched Tuesday by Mesa Partners, which is made up of Mesa Petroleum Co. and the independent oil firm of Wagner & Brown.

[Mesa Partners said that it had obtained commitments from banks for the full \$800 million of margin borrowings it was seeking for its proposed tender offer for Phillips Petroleum shares, Reuters reported from Amarillo, Texas.]

[As a result, Mesa said its tender offer will be for 23 million Phillips shares at \$60 each, which, together with the 8.9 million already owned, would give it about 21 percent of Phillips.]

## Litton Divestitures Near Completion

Ralph Varrabadian  
Los Angeles Times Service

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—Litton Industries Inc. has completed about 80 percent to 90 percent of its plan to divest itself of businesses that do not concentrate on high technology, according to Litton's chairman, Fred O'Green.

Mr. O'Green, speaking Thursday at the company's annual meeting, said Litton is actively seeking to sell its Sweda, Hewitt-Robins and Itek Graphic units, which generate about \$375 million in combined annual revenues.

The company already has sold its business forms, hand tools and calculators units and several other operations. These subsidiaries generated a combined \$900 million in sales, Mr. O'Green said.

Despite the divestitures, Litton posted sales of \$1.17 billion in the quarter ended Oct. 31, up 6.4 percent from the \$1.1 billion of the year before. Earnings jumped 21.5 percent, to \$67.8 million from \$55.8 in the 1983 period.

Mr. O'Green has concentrated on defense electronics, resource-exploration services and industrial automation, three areas in which Litton has substantial market share and to which it has committed substantial cash for acquisitions and research.

Mr. O'Green said after the meeting that the company's legal Shipbuilding unit does not fit in the company's strategy, but "the consolation is that it makes a lot of money."

In the fiscal year that ended July 31, the unit posted operating profits of \$87.5 million on sales of \$841 million, one of the highest profit margins among Litton's four segments.

Mr. O'Green said that Litton has \$1.4 billion in cash, but added that he does not consider the company to be "in an excess cash position." He also said that he is not planning to make any large acquisitions outside of the company's strategy.

"We are not going to make an acquisition for show. It is going to fit our plan or we are not going to do it," Mr. O'Green said.

At the end of 1983, the bank showed capital and general reserves of 74 million Swiss francs, in addition to a special reserve fund of 60 million Swiss francs.

He also denied a report in the newspaper Blick that the losses would exceed 1 billion Swiss francs (\$394 million), but declined to comment on speculation in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung that the losses could amount to 400 Swiss francs.

Mr. O'Green said Thursday that the bank's shareholders, the Soviet foreign trade and state banks, had written to the federal banking commission and the Swiss national bank offering "comprehensive support" to help in covering Wozchod's losses.

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## West Germany Toughens Bank Law

Reuters

BONN—Parliament has passed a tough new amendment to West Germany's banking law aimed at preventing bank collapses by making balance sheets more transparent to supervisory authorities.

The change was approved Thursday and was due to become effective in January. Savings banks have indicated they may file suit over the law, which they contend puts them

at a competitive disadvantage to the rival cooperative banks.

All other banking groups had endorsed the changes.

Loopholes in the present rules were dramatically highlighted last year by the collapse and rescue of one of West Germany's main private banks, Schröder, München, Hengst & Co., which had overvalued the building equipment group IBH Holding AG. IBH subsequently failed.

Although it agreed with the main thrust of the amendment, the Savings Banks Association threatened earlier this week to sue the government in the federal constitutional court if the law passed.

A parliamentary motion introduced by the opposition Social Democrats to take account of the savings banks' demands for parity with cooperative banks was defeated.

Mr. Dobrich said a two-stage arrangement will be worked out between Yugoslavia and the IMF. The first stage will be a new standby agreement extending from April 1985, when the current agreement expires, to April 1986.

It will then be replaced by a second, longer-term arrangement that will extend through 1988 along with the commercial banks' multi-year rescheduling.

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## COMPANY NOTES

American Cyanamid Co. said sales in its consumer products group should not reach expectations, because of competition in some of its product areas. The division expects to report sales of about \$530 million, a 4.3-percent increase over the \$508 million in 1983.

Cargill Inc.'s proposed purchase of Ralston Purina Co.'s soybean processing operations is being investigated for possible violations of antitrust laws, the Justice Department said. In October, Ralston announced a preliminary agreement to sell the operations, which had sales of \$279 million in its most recent fiscal year, to Cargill, a major grain merchandiser.

GEC South Africa Proprietary Ltd., jointly owned by Reunert Ltd. and General Electric Co. of Britain, will buy 50 percent of Telephone Manufacturers of South Africa Proprietary Ltd. from GEC of Britain for 62.75 million rand (\$34.2 million) in preference shares in GEC South Africa, Reuters said.

Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG said it is raising 185.5 Deutsche marks (\$60.3 million) in new capital through a one-for-five rights issue. The issue will be priced at 175 DM per nominal 50-DM share.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.'s Panafax Corp. subsidiary has announced the introduction of a portable high-speed digital facsimile machine called the UF-400. It said the unit, weighing less than 27 pounds (12.3 kilograms), can send copies of documents in 20 seconds.

Lorho PLC has announced the purchase of 9.75 million House of Fraser PLC shares. A Lorho spokesman said the company's stake in House of Fraser is 6.3 percent, but did not elaborate on Lorho's investment purposes.

Nestlé SA has extended to Dec. 21 the expiration date of its tender offer by its subsidiary, Nestlé Holdings Inc., for outstanding

shares of Carnation Co. at \$83 per share. It said the offer had been scheduled to expire on Friday. Nestlé said that more than 16 million Carnation shares had been tendered as Dec. 5, and that it has agreed to buy almost 9.4 million more.

Philips NV said it has signed an agreement worth 50 million guilders (\$14.4 million) to provide the southern Chinese city of Shenzhen with 10,000 laser video discs, PT Caltex Pacific Indonesia, jointly owned by Texaco Inc. and Chevron Corp., has made two promising oil and gas discoveries near the Minas field in northern Sumatra, PT Caltex said. The wells are 34 (56 kilometers) and 40 miles northwest of the Minas field.

Raffi Brothers, a Swiss banking company, has been ordered to pay a \$100,000 civil penalty and barred from trading in U.S. futures markets for two years for violating Commodity Futures Trading Commission rules, the commission announced. It said Raffi, which traded in platinum futures, had not registered with the commission and had failed to give information about its customers.

Trusthouse Forte PLC said that the Kuwaiti government's investment office has increased its holding in the company to 39.6 percent ordinary shares, or 5.08 percent.

Volkswagenwerk AG is headed back to profitability, the managing board chairman, Carl Hahn, said, despite production losses of 160,000 vehicles in an engineering industry dispute in May and June. Mr. Hahn gave no profit or loss forecast for 1984, but said that exports to the United States had helped to reduce world group losses to 47 million Deutsche marks (\$15.3 million) in the first nine months, from 247 million DM in the period of 1983.

## U.S. Panel Cites Military Cuts

(Continued from Page 11)

Department's control of facilities. The Grace Commission, quoting Pentagon sources, says these restrictions make it "virtually impossible" to close any military installation in the country. The Congressional Budget Office and the General Accounting Office have issued studies and reports suggesting that Congress pursue base realignments and closings, without result.

The war on waste is a political war, and it will have to be waged in

both the military and civilian sectors. The Grace Commission concluded that waste in the federal government amounted to "at least \$424 billion over three years." It made 2,478 "cost-cutting, revenue-enhancing" recommendations for getting at it "without raising taxes, without weakening the United States' needed defense buildup and without in any way harming necessary social welfare programs." This may or may not be an overstatement, but it needs to be studied seriously.

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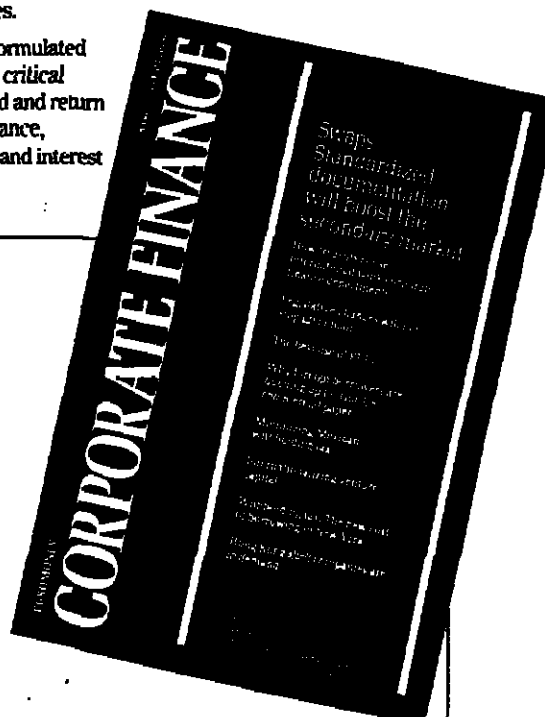
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Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

7 December 1984

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**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street**

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## Dec. 7

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**Saudi Arabia**  
**OPEC's Role**

**MARKET ANALYSIS**

**INTERNATIONAL**

**Internal Market Control**

**CONTRACTS**

**GENERAL COMMODITY**

**OVERSEAS AS**















